Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. — GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. — TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 19. — WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1847. — WHOLE NO. 123.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months. *We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.*

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

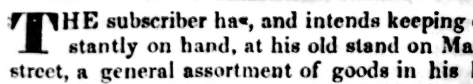
LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.
WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO.—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.
Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35-tf

BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Pilot and Navy Bread, Soda, Lemon and Butter Crackers. For sale by
R. H. STANTON & CO.

CANDIES—FRUITS—NUTS—AND PRESERVES.—Steam Candies of all kinds, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Hickory Nuts, and Filberts, Canton Ginger, and a fine article of Pickles, at
R. H. STANTON & CO.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.
Old Books made New!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this place for the purpose of carrying on the Book Binding business, and that he has taken the room formerly occupied as a Bindery, corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite the Journal Printing Office, and that he is now ready to execute work in his line in any style, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. JOSEPH HARDIE.
November 27, 1846 11-6m

Painting Establishment.

JOHN A. PARKER, since the fire, has temporarily taken the Shop *next North of the Methodist Protestant Church*, where he will be happy to continue serving his customers and friends. His stock will soon be replenished, and he hopes in a short time to be more comfortably situated.

In the meantime, those indebted will appreciate his motives for dropping a hint relative to his necessities at the present moment.
December 4, 1846. 12tf

NOTICE.

A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
November 13, 1846.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary..

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN.

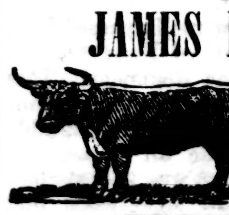
For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co, Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject! therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY



RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of *FRESH MEATS,* of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

NOTICE.—The undersigned wishes to close his business in this place. He therefore calls upon all persons indebted to him, either by Note or Account, to settle the same by the first day of February next. If not paid by that time, they will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

All persons having claims against me, will present them immediately for payment.
J. WESSEL.
Wilmington, Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle the same without further notice. All persons failing to comply with the above by the first day of February next. will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. and all persons having claims against the undersigned will hand them in for payment.

I will dispose of the balance of my Ready-made Clothing and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, at New York cost. Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing would do well to give me a call, as they are made well and warranted to give satisfaction.
H. S. KELLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1847.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Selling off! Selling off!
AT FIRST COST.

IN order to close our business in this place, we will sell our entire stock of clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and a great many other articles, at first cost. Now come and buy goods at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy them in any other store. Call at FRIDENBERG & BROTHERS,
Dawson's old corner, Market street,
Wilmington, N. C.
November 13, 1846 9-3m

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.
SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime. for sale by
M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

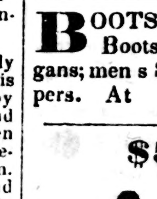
MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

OILS—Pure sperm, bleached whale, blackfish, for machinery, Linseed, Olive and Castor, in quantities to suit purchasers, at
STANTON & CO'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf, kip and thick Boots; kip, seal and calf Shoes and Brogans; men s Slippers; women's lace Boots. do. Slippers. At STANTON & CO's.

$50 *REWARD.*



RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man

BILL.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
LUTHER WRIGHT.
Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

CROCKERY and Glass Ware, for sale low by
R H STANTON & CO.

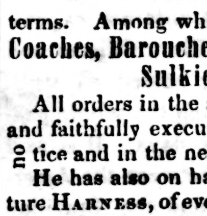
LIQUORS AND WINES—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JESSE BOWDEN.
M1g1846. 26-1v

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.



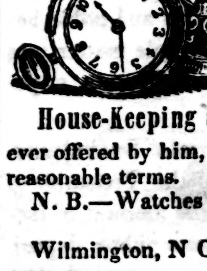
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1

Watches, Jewellery, &c.



THE subscriber has just opened, selected by himself, with great care in the Northern cities, the richest and most extensive assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House-Keeping and Fancy Articles, &c. ever offered by him, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Watches repaired and cleaned as usual.
T. W. BROWN.
Wilmington, N C., Nov. 6, 1846. 8tf

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—in all their variety, by R H STANTON & CO

SUGARS.—Porto Rico, St. Croix double refined Loaf, Crushed and Powdered, white Havana, &c. At
HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS.
H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino, and buckskin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves, of all kinds; Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference between cash and credit. [October 30, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED.

GROCERIES.
50 B's. Laguayra Coffee,
30 do Rio do
5 do Java do
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
2 do St. Croix do
2 Boxes Loaf do
25 Hhds. Bacon Sides,
12 Brls. Mess Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
40 Brls. and half Brls. Canal Flour.
12 Brls. N. C. Lard,
15 Boxes Soap,
15 do Candles,
6 do Tobacco,
2 Brls. Snuff,
60 Bags assorted Shot,
10 Kegs Powder,
60 Kegs assorted Nails,
1200 Bushels Salt,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
Mat's Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Spanish Br'n., Venetian Red, Annetta, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts Salaeratus.

HARDWARE.
COOPERS.
Stock Howells, Adzes, Bourd Axes, Jointer Irons, Croze, Compasses, Vices, Drawing Knives, Howelling Knives.
CARPENTERS.
Adzes, Squares, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Chissels, Gimblets. Cross Cut Saws, Knob, Plate, and Stock Locks, Pad do. Collin's & Simmons' Timber and Boxing Axes. Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher do. Razors, Scissors, Sheep Sheers, Hinges & Screws, Round Shaves, Round Shave Files. Mill Saw do. Hand Saw do. Waffle & Wafer Irons, Shovels & Tongs, Rice and Weeding Hoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Log and Trace Chains, Rafting Gimblets, Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Horse Brushels, Shovels and Spades, Long Handle Shovels, Bed Chords, Hemp Rope, Shoe, Thr'd, Lamp Wick, and Plough Lines.

CROCKERY.
Plates, Cups & Saucers, Dishes, Bowls, Mugs, Pitchers, Basins, Eures, Steak Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

CASTINGS.
Pots, Ovens, Plain and Covered Spiders, Frying Pans, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, And Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes.

HATS.
Fine Fur and Silk Hats, Pearl Sportsman do., Wool do., Youth and Men's Cloth and Scalet Caps, Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps.

SHOES.
A general assortment of Heavy and Kip Brogans and Boots, Ladies Seal, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Boots & Slippers.

Dry Goods.

Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cassimeres, Kerseys, Linseys, Red and White Flannels, Blue and Black Cloth, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Russia and Birds Eye Diaper, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Padding, Ginghams, Blue and White Cotton Drilling, Blue Striped Homespun, Mariner Shirting, *Texas Shirting*; a general assortment of Calicoes, Fine and Common Blankets, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Blue Striped and Fancy Head do., White and Brown Linnen; a general assortment of Thread, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Combs, &c. &c.; together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
Sept 18, 1846.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington, and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

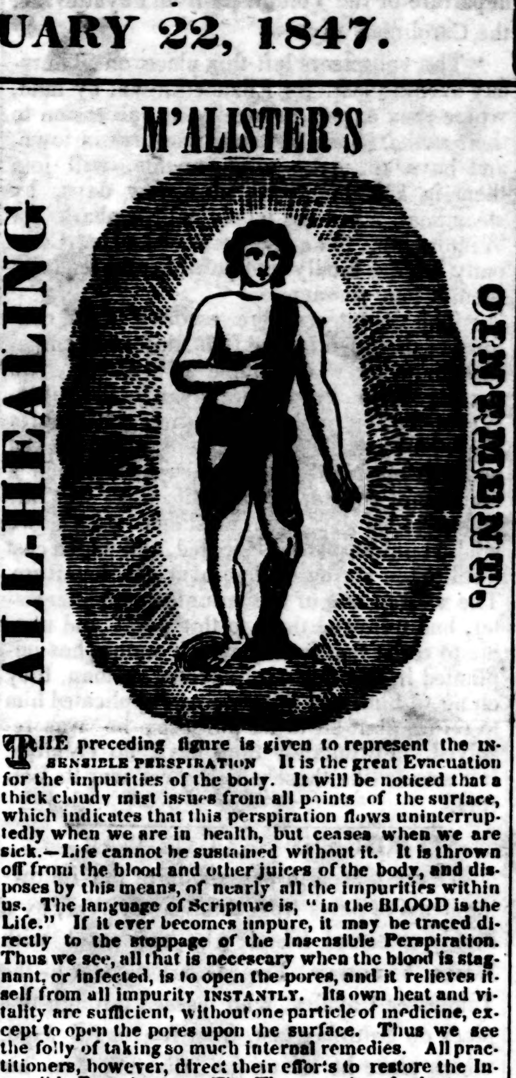
The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.
Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over $20.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.
Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEAD ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation & swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the April 3d, 1846.—[30 CHRONICLE OFFICE.
Price 50 cts for the large, and 25 cts for the small bottles

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.
January 30, 1846. 20-tf

DRY GOODS,

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows:

Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gambroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's.

Just Received,

AND now opening, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

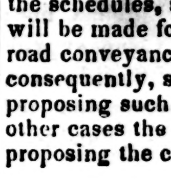
CHAIRS.

144 COMMON Wood Seat, 96 Turned Top, 96 O. G. Double Back, Children's all kinds.
24 scroll wood seat Nurse,
12 scroll wood seat Rocking,
12 " cane "
24 " round post cane seat,
48 banister " " "
24 wash stands and Toilets,
24 Office, 12 cane seat Nurse.

WOODEN WARE.

Nests Dry Measures; Wire Sifters; hailed Boxes; Mouse Traps; Dippers; Child's Wheel-Barrows; Willow Cradles and Wagons, Market Baskets; Window Blinds; Wash Boards; Painted Pails; do. Tubs; do. Keelers; Brooms, &c. &c. All of good quality, and for sale low by
[D25] R. H. STANTON & CO.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE,
In the town of Wilmington.



THE SUBSCRIBER BEING desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. JOS. M. TILLEY. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot. Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued. Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois —said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM WILSON.
August 21, 1846 49-tf

STARCH.—50 boxes Pearl Starch, 10 do. No. 1 do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Mail Proposals.

Extract from the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845.

"SECTION 18. "*And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

☞Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules, shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be; and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1817, to the 30th June, 1851, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9, a. m., of the 10th March, 1847, (to be decided by the 1st day of April) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NORTH CAROLINA.

2801. From Raleigh, by Neuse, Forestville, Franklinton, Staunton, Henderson, Ridgeway, Macon Depot, and Littleton, to Gaston, 87 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh daily at 1 p m, arrive at Gaston same days by 9½ p m.

Leave Gaston daily at 4½ a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by ½ p m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route, with the necessary expedition therefor, will also be considered.

2802. From Raleigh, by Pleasant Plains, Burn's Level, and Averysborough, to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh every day at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 2 a m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 11 p m. arrive at Raleigh next day by 11 a m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2803. From Raleigh, by Eagle Rock, Wakefield, Stanhope, and Nashville, to Rocky Mount, 61 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 10 p m.

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 10 p m.

2804. From Raleigh, by Holly Springs, Haywood, Long Street, Rollin's Store, and Pocket, to Johnsonville, 72 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Johnsonville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Johnsonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 6 p m.

2805. From Raleigh, by Moringsville, Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Mason's Hall, Haw River, Albright's, and Allemance, to Greensborough, 86 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 2 p m.

Leave Greensborough every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 6 a m.

Mount Ararat to be supplied three times a week, from Haw river.

2806. From Raleigh, by Kelvin Grove, Roger's Store, Fishdam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Daniel's Mills, and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, and return by Mount Tirsa, Red Mountain, Round Hill, Stagville, and Flemington, to Raleigh, equal to 54 miles, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Roxborough next day by 7 p m.

Leave Roxborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 10 a m.

2807. From Raleigh, by Grove, Hackney's X Roads, Pittsborough, St. Lawrence, Marley's Mills, Ashborough, Carraway, Spencer, and Cotton Grove, to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 7 p m.

Terms for Advertising.

[illegible]

One square one insertion,			$1 00
do.	do.	2 insertions,	1 25
do.	do.	3 do.	1 50
do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
do.	do.	6 do. do	4 50
do.	do.	12 do. do	8 00
do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	10 00
do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Office South East corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite Bank of the State.

2808. From Raleigh, by Gulley's Store, Smithfield, Boon Hill, and Waynesborough, to Goldsboro,' 51 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 1 a m.

2809. From Fayetteville, by Davis's Springs, Randalsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C., to Cheraw, 72 miles and back, daily.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 8 a m, arrive at Cheraw same day by 10 p m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 10 p m.

Proposals to embrace Bennetsville, in place of Brightsville, will be considered.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2810. From Fayetteville, by Little Rock, St. Paul's, Lumberton, Leesville, and Gaddysville, to Marion C. H., S. C., 75 miles & back, twice a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Marion C. H. next days by 12 m.

Leave Marion C. H. every Wednesday and Surday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 10 p m.

2811. From Fayetteville, by Pearson's Mills, Johnsonville, Crain's Creek, Caranish, Carthage, Peets, Caledonia, Oak Corner, Sugg's Bridge, Uharee, Lassitas, Hill's Store, Salem Church, Mount Lebanon, and Healing Springs, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Salisbury next day by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Carthage next day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

2812. From Fayetteville, by Argyle, Solemn Grove, New Gilead, Clark's Mills, Macedonia, and Butler's Mills, to Lawrenceville, 72 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Lawrenceville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 5 p m.

2813: From Fayetteville, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown Westbrook, and Robinsons, to Wilmington 86 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wilmington next days by 12 m

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 8 p m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2814: From Fayetteville, by Owensville, Clinton, and Springvale, to Warsaw, 49 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 p m, arrive at Warsaw next days by 8 a m

Leave Warsaw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 4 a m

2815: From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, Gillopolis, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to Lumberton, equal to 37 miles, once a week

Leave Lumberton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and return to Lumberton next day by 6 p m

2816: From Elizabethtown, by Big Swamp, Porter's Swamp, Fair Bluff, Gum Swamp, White Marsh, Whitesville, and Western Prong, to Elizabethtown, equal to 52 miles, once a week

Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p m

Leave Fair Bluff every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 2 p m

2817: From Weldon, by Halifax, Enfield, Battleborough, Rocky Mount, Joyner's Depot, Tossnot Depot, Black creek, Nahunta, Goldsborough, Dudley, Faison's Depot, Warsaw, Strickland's Depot, Teacheys Depot, Washington Depot, Sill's creek, Wilmington and Smithville, to Charleston, S C 330 miles and back daily

From 15th March to 10th December in each year

Leave Weldon daily at 2½ a m, arrive at Charleston in 33 hours by 11½ a m

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive at Weldon in 33 hours by 12 night

From 10th December to 15th March in each year

Leave Weldon daily at 10 p m, arrive at Charleston in 34 hours by 8 a m

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive at Weldon next day by 11 p m

2818: From Weldon, by Westland, to Littleton, 25 miles and back once a week

Leave Weldon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Littleton same day by 4 p m

Leave Littleton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Weldon same day by 4 p m

2819: From Weldon, by Jackson, Rich Square, Britton's Store, Hotel, and Windsor, to Plymouth, 73 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Weldon every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Plymouth next days by 10 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Weldon next days by 12 m

2820: From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Roanake, and Hamilton, to Williamston, 60 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Halifax every Sunday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Williamston next days by 4 p m

Leave Williamston every Tuesday and Saturdey at 6 a m, arrive at Halifax next days by 4 p m

2821: From Enfield, by Heathsville, Brinkleyville, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, equal to 19 miles, once a week

Leave Enfield every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Enfield same day by 6 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered

2822: From Rocky Mount, by Tarborough, Sparta, Falkland, Greenville, and Pactolus, to Washington, 68 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Washington next days by 1 a m

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount next days by 1 a m

2823: From Rocky Mount, by Hilliardstown, Belford, and Louisburg, to Franklinton, 47 miles and back, three times a week to Louisburg, and six times a week the residue

Leave Rocky Mount every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Louisburg same days by 4 p m

Leave Louisburg every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 4 p m

Leave Louisburg every day (except Sunday) at 5 a m, arrive at Franklinton same days by 8 a m

Leave Franklinton every day (except Sunday) at 5 p m, arrive at Louisburg same days by 8 p m

[Continued on fourth page.]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, January 22, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞The Editor's absence during the week, will, we hope, be a sufficient apology for the omission of things he might have said, had he been present.

Acknowledgments.—We tender our thanks to the Hon. **James J. McKay**, and the Hon. **James C. Dobbin**, of the House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The bill which had been for some weeks before the Legislature allowing the Commissioners of Wilmington to borrow two hundred thousand dollars, to be vested in the stock of the Rail Road from this place to the South Carolina line, and which had previously passed the Senate, was killed in the House of Commons on its second reading by a vote of ayes 30, nays 70.

Our readers will bear in mind that we have all along been neutral on this subject. Whatever may be our private opinion in relation to the matter, we have never sought to engender ill-will between friends of the two parties. Both the friends and opponents of the measure have been zealously at work ever since it was first agitated. That there should have occurred, at any time, any unpleasant remarks between friends, we, perhaps, have regretted as much as any other person; and now that the thing has been settled, we think it is time that all personal feelings should be forgotten, and that we should all pull together like a band of brothers in the same noble cause. The time has passed for dissensions; and action, vigorous action, should now be the motto of every friend of the connecting link of the great chain of Rail Roads. We are glad to be able to state that, from remarks we have heard made since the news of the fate of the bill was received here, last Monday, there appears to be a firm determination on the part of our citizens to unite their whole soul and energies to raise the necessary amount of subscriptions to build the Road. We feel proud that such a spirit animates the bosom of our enterprising population, and we have not the least doubt but that every exertion will be made to accomplish so desirable an undertaking. We cannot believe that there is a man in the community but what will cheerfully subscribe every dollar he can to the Road. The Road must and it will be built. And voluntary subscriptions is the best way to build it. All that is necessary to ensure its success, is energy and perseverance. *We can and we will.*

P. S.—Since we penned the foregoing paragraph, we see that a meeting of our citizens has been called for Wednesday night, [last,] to take the matter into consideration. We shall endeavor to give some account of the proceedings in another place.

THE MEETING.

Agreeably to notice, a portion of our citizens assembled at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday night last, for the purpose of consulting together upon the importance of persevering in the building of the Rail Road from this place to Manchester. The proceedings of the meeting have not been handed in to us for publication, and therefore we cannot say more than that the right spirit seemed to animate those who attended; and we have no reason to recall a single remark we have made in another paragraph relative to the subject. The Road *must* and *will* be built. Had the weather been fair, we are confident (although a considerable number were there,) that a much larger number would have made their appearance at the Hall.

SOME MORE WANTED.

We are requested by Lt. S. L. **Fremont** to state, that five Companies have been mustered into service at this place. There are, however, a few more Volunteers wanted to make some of these Companies full, viz: For Wayne, Cumberland, Edgecombe, and New Hanover. These Companies are, nevertheless, nearly complete, and only a few more are wanted to make them full. We would take occasion here to state, that Dr. **Price**'s Company requires only about 6 or 8 more men, and the 2d Edgecombe Company only about 13.—These two Companies, we have every reason to believe, will be full in a few days. Dr. **Price** is receiving recruits every day; and Gen. Wilson left here, in the Cars on Sunday, for Edgecombe. When he returns, he will undoubtedly bring with him men enough to complete the 2d Edgecombe Company. We hope, too, that the Wayne and Cumberland Companies will be full in a short time.

We would say to those who may not know it already, that the *State* gives each Volunteer $10 as bounty money; and the U. S. gives $21 in advance for 6 months clothing; and in addition to the above, there is a bill before Congress, which will undoubtedly pass into a law, that gives to each Volunteer 160 acres of land, in addition to their monthly pay.

So come on, brave sons of Carolina, and fill up the Regiment.

The Wake Volunteers.—Twenty brave sons of Wake county, arrived at this place on Saturday and Sunday last, and have attached themselves to Dr. **Wm. J. Price**'s Company.

Field Officers.—The Legislature has vested the appoinment of Field Officers to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, in the Governor of the State. The Governor has accordingly appointed **Robert Treat Paine**, of Chowan county, Colonel; **John A. Fagg**, of Buncombe, Lieutenant Colonel; **Montfort Stokes**, of Stokes county, Major. Messrs. Paine and Fagg were members of the Legislature.

☞The Volunteers are quartered at Forts Johnson and Caswell; and are getting along as well as could be expected. They must expect, however, that things will go a little tough at first, and hence there may be some complaints rendered. But this will all wear off in a short time.

Steamer Governor Dudley.—This steam vessel, one of the mail line between this port and Charleston, arrived here on Wednesday last, from N. York, where she has been for some three or four months, undergoing repairs. She has taken her station in the mail line, and left her wharf on Thursday, on her first trip since her return.

☞Slavery has been prohibited in Oregon by a legislative act of the settlers.

THE STEAMER C. VANDERBILT.

Misrepresentations concerning the above mail boat, as to her safety, &c., having gone forth, we think it but justice to publish the following certificates relative to her fitness as a sea boat:—

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14, 1847.

This is to certify that, on Monday night last, January 11, 1847, I was called upon by the President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, to go on board the steam boat C. Vanderbilt, Capt. R. B. Potter, to examine the condition of said boat as to her seaworthiness.

I did so, and cannot find anything about the boat that indicates *defect or weakness*, and, from my knowledge of the boat, having had her on my Marine Railway and thoroughly repaired her, give it as my opinion that the "C. Vanderbilt" is capable of performing any service that boats of her class are usually employed to do.

I would further state that by the request of the Port Wardens of this port (who were called upon by the Board of Directors of said Company,) I proceeded to Charleston in the "C. Vanderbilt," the better to enable me to judge of her condition in sea-way, and see nothing to induce me to change my opinion above expressed. JAMES CASSIDEY.

State of North-Carolina,
Port of Wilmington,

This is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that we, **Gilbert Potter**, **Charles D. Ellis**, and **Geo. W. Davis**, legally appointed Port Wardens for the port aforesaid, together with **James Cassidey** and **Rich'd Price**, ship carpenters, were called on by **Alexander McRae**, President of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Co., to examine the condition of the Steamer Vanderbilt, Potter master, of Wilmington, N. C.

After giving her a minute examination fore and aft on and under deck, we do hereby certify, and unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, that the said Steamer Vanderbilt is, in every respect, sea-worthy, and entitled to full confidence with the public as a safe sea-going boat.

Given under our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

GILBERT POTTER, P. W. [S. L.]
CHAS. D. ELLIS, P. W. [S. L.]
GEO. W. DAVIS, P. W. [S. L.]

We deem the foregoing certificates sufficient to satisfy any rational man as to the boat's safety. She has, it's true, been pronounced unseaworthy by the Port Wardens of Charleston, but *their* say so by no means makes the boat unsafe. The certificates are from gentlemen of the first standing, all of whom have a good knowledge of such matters.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

This body is said to have adjourned *sine die* on Monday last. We deem it unnecessary to incumber our columns with a detailed account of its last day's proceedings, even were they all at hand. We shall publish a list of the *Acts* as soon as we receive them.—In the mean time we give the following, which are of interest to this section of country, and which are said to have passed into laws:—

The Act to establish the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, with a capital of $300,000.

An act to charter the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, with a capital stock not to exceed $3,000,000. Also, an Act supplementary thereto.

An Act authorizing the Petersburg R. Road Co. to raise by loan, or by an increase of its Capital Stock, a sum not exceeding $500,000, for certain purposes. Provides for this Company investing the above amount for aiding in the extension of either the Wilmington & Raleigh, or the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Roads, or both of them, to the South Carolina line; also, investing said Petersburg Company with the privileges and immunities of Stockholders, when the amount shall have been paid in; and prohibiting the application of said Fund to any other purpose.

An Act granting a further extension of credit on the Bonds endorsed by the State, for the Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co.; also, on the Debts due the State and the Literary Fund by said Board. Provides, that this Company shall make their Bonds payable to the Public Treasurer for the amount of $100,000, in sums not less than $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. which is to be paid semi-annually until the said Bonds shall be redeemed; $50,000 to be paid 1st Jan., 1853, and the remaining $50,000 payable 1st Jan., 1855. In case of failure to pay said interest, the Governor is to sue in the Superior Court of Wake county for a Sequestration of the Receipts of said Road, and appoint Receivers accordingly, whose duty it shall be to apply such proceeds to the payment of the interest on the Bonds here authorized to be made, &c.

An Act to annex part of New Hanover to Sampson county.

Among the Acts of general interest, is one to increase the public revenue, which lays a tax of *one per centum*, on Real Estate devised to collateral kindred other than lineal descendants, except the widows of said descendants, where said estate is of the value of $300. A tax of one per cent. on the value of all Personal property or goods bequeathed to strangers or collateral kindred, which is distributable to or amongst the next of kin of any interest, where the value is $200.

An act to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, in the City of Raleigh. Appropriates $10,000 for this purpose.

Warm Hearted Irishmen.—We are informed upon reliable authority, says a N. Y. paper, that since the *first day of November*—when the distress of Ireland for the lack of food was too surely verified—more than *eighty thousand dollars* have been remitted in sums varying from $5 to $25, by Irish laborers, men and women servants, and others toiling for their daily bread—to their suffering relatives in Ireland.

The U. S. Troops.—A General Order has been issued from the bureau of the Adjutant General, relative to the "act to encourage enlistment in the regular army." The term of service will be five years or during the war.—A bounty of $12 is given, $6 being kept back until the recruit shall have joined his regiment. $2 will be paid to any one bringing a man to enlist.

Appointments.—Among the appointments by the President, with the consent of the Senate, we notice the following:—

Duncan K. McRae, re-appointed Attorney of the U. S. for the district of North Carolina.

Thos. S. Singleton, re-appointed Collector of the Customs, for the port of Newbern.

Virginia Senator.—**R. M. T. Hunter**, Democrat, was elected on Friday last, by the Virginia Legislature, U. S. Senator from that State from the 4th March next, on the 6th ballot. He received 83 votes—82 being necessary to a choice.

CUMBERLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Kirkpatrick arrived here on Monday morning last with his Company of Volunteers. The Company was mustered into service as a detachment, (there not being the requisite number to form a full Company.) The officers of the Cumberland Company are: Wm. E. Kirkpatrick, of Fayetteville, Capt.; Thos. W. Dunham, of Bladen Co., 1st Lt.; John D. Beatty, jr., of Bladen Co., and Wm. M. Hartman, of Fayetteville, 2d Lieuts. In speaking of the departure of the Volunteers from Fayetteville, the Carolinian says:—

"The volunteers left this place on Thursday evening last, for Elizabethtown, by land, where they expect to receive an accession to their ranks. Some of those who live in town, and have to make arrangements, will join them in Elizabethtown in a few days, by steamboat, when the whole will embark for Wilmington. The Henrietta steamboat Company having kindly and patriotically tendered them a free passage.

"The volunteers were escorted to the confines of the town by the two uniform companies and a large concourse of citizens. On parting, three cheers were given by the military, for the volunteers, and three cheers for Capt. Kirkpatrick. Arms were then stacked and a general leave-taking ensued. Such a scene is of course, always affecting; but this was attended with a circumstance which we wish could have been avoided, and which cast a still more sorrowful hue over the departure. The wife of one of the volunteers and her sister, had followed them to this point, and unable to resist that feeling which nature has implanted in the breast of devoted woman, they clung to him, and begged and supplicated him to return; but all to no purpose; he was resolved. Fortunately they have no children. It is scenes like these which gives war its horrors.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are placed in possession of the following items of news from the Seat of War, by a highly esteemed friend who conversed with **James Vaughan**, Esq., Quartermaster of the Tennessee Cavalry, who passed through this place on Saturday last, from Brazos St. Jago, which place he left on the 4th inst., on his way to Washington. Mr. V. says that the report which has been in circulation to the effect that Santa Anna had attacked, or was expected to attack Gen. Worth at Saltillo, is without foundation. It is currently believed at Monterey, that Santa Anna will make no movement at all, until he is attacked by the American Army. We understand, also, that General Taylor will not probably make any move until spring; or, in other words, 'till the American Army is fully prepared for the emergency. It is believed that Gen. Scott will call for 20,000 or 30,000 more troops, before an attack is made upon San Luis Potosi. It is also believed, that when San Luis is attacked, Santa Anna will fall back upon the city of Mexico. So far as we understand matters and things, there will be no movements of importance made by our Army until it is fully prepared to give the Mexicans a decisive blow, and bring them to terms at once.

FROM THE SQUADRON.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the prize schooner Amalio, taken off Alvarado on the 27th ult., by the U. S. Steamer Mississippi, we learn from the New Orleans papers that the town of Laguna was taken by Commodore Perry, on the 20th December, without opposition. Fifteen cannon were destroyed; about 900 lbs. of powder taken, and fifty soldiers disarmed. The soldiers, it is said, were friendly disposed to the cause of the Campeachians. The latter had declared themselves entirely independent of Mexico, and had sent their commissioners on the schooner Sisalnio to Com. Conner, at Anton Lizardo, to request him to desist from any hostile measures against Yucatan, until commissioners could be sent to the Government of the United States to obtain the recognition of the independence of the State. These commissioners left Anton Lizardo on the 20th, to return, but the result of their conference with Commodore Conner is not known.

It is said that a thorough night examination has been made of the castle of San Juan de Ullua, by Passed Midshipman Fitzgerald, with eight men in his boat, with muffled oars. He rowed round and round the castle, went under the drawbridge, entered the water battery, and made a thorough reconnoisance of every part. The opinion is entertained that men may be landed from boats at night and the water batteries easily taken. The Picayune says that Com. Perry, on his return to Anton Lizardo from Laguna, looked in at Alvarado and Tabasco, and found that the fortifications of both places have been repaired and much strengthened since they were attacked by the squadron. At Tabasco there were about three thousand troops, and at Alvarado about four thousand. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, the general impression is that Com. Conner will soon attack these places.

On the arrival of General La Vega at Vera Cruz on the 15th, all the prisoners from the squadron in the hands of the enemy were released. It is now ascertained that but eleven of the crew of the Somers drifted to the main land when she was wrecked, and not sixteen, as was first stated. Midshipman Rogers was at Vera Cruz. He had been tried by the civil and military tribunals as a spy, and had been acquitted by the former, but found guilty by the latter. It was believed, however, that the more favorable verdict would prevail, and that he would be liberated.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna President!

The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th inst., contains accounts from Anton Lizardo, to the 31st ult. The sum and substance of which is, Santa Anna has been made President of Mexico, and Gomez Farias, Vice President. A correspondent of the Picayune, writing under date of the 28th ult., says:—

"Farias was once before Vice President during Santa Anna's Presidency. His willy superior, knowing the hostility of Farias to the hierarchy; and desirous of improving the finances by a confiscation of the church property, set him to work to digest a plan and prepare the public mind for seizing upon the eclesiastical estate. The effort failed utterly, and the Government was about being made to feel the power of an interest it had alarmed, when Santa Anna deserted Gomez Farias, threw upon him the odium of the scheme, and escaped himself from the storm he had helped to raise. Gomez Farias was banished the State, and for a number of years resided in this city with his family, pinched by necessity and oppressed with care. Santa Anna in time was overthrown and banished by Paredes. Farias, immediately upon the fall of the dictator, returned to Mexico, where he has ever since taken a conspicuous part in the political affairs of the country. Santa Anna, by a sudden revolution in public opinion, was recalled from banishment, and now these two politicians, as opposite as the poles in principles, and hating each other with a rancor that has been nurtured in disgrace, occupy the first and second offices in the Republic. Farias is a reformer of the progressive party; his opinions are of the most liberal character. He is a republican at heart, a federalist in the Mexican sense of the term, and as bitter against religious as political trammels. Santa Anna is just what his interest for the time being requires him to be. The close proximity of two such men does not augur well for the durability of the Government which they administer, nor of the suavity that may qualify their councils.

"In so far as the elevation to office of two men occupying the extremes of political faction may interpret the public opinion of Mexico, it may indicate a fusion of all parties, a union of all cliques, sects, divisions and classes of the people in one great war party. Gomez Farias was, if anything, the most violent of all Mexican politicians against the dismemberment of Texas, and he may have united with Santa Anna to set an example of the suppression of personal and political hatred in forming an alliance for the object of consolidating the strength of the state against a common enemy.

CONGRESS.

Senate—*Tuesday, Jan. 12th.*—On motion of Mr. Mangum the reading of the journal was dispensed with, when Mr. Archer rose and announced to the Senate the death of the Hon. Isaac Pennybacker, Senator from Virginia. After adopting the usual resolutions the Senate adjourned. The House had made some progress in the consideration of various amendments to the Oregon territorial bill, when a message was received from the Senate informing the House of the death of one of its (the Senate's) members. After some appropriate remarks having been made by Mr. McDowell, of Va., on the afflicting intelligence thus communicated, and the usual resolutions having been adopted, the House adjourned.

January 13th.—Both Houses met and adjourned immediately, to attend the funeral obsequies of Hon. Isaac Pennybacker.

January 14th.—In the Senate, to-day, there was an interesting debate arose on an amendment offered by Mr. Cameron to the increase of the Army bill. The amendment provides for the grant of a quarter section (160 acres) of land to every non-commissioned officer and private who shall enlist or volunteer for the war, and serve during its continuance, or be honorably discharged before its termination. After the discussion, both the amendment and the bill was postponed till to-morrow. In the *House* the Oregon territorial bill was under discussion until three o'clock, at which hour the House had resolved the debate should terminate. The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

January 15th.—For a synopsis of to-day's proceedings we extract the following paragraph from the Union:—

"In the *Senate*, this morning, after the disposal of the morning business, the bill for the increase of the army was taken up, the question pending being upon the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Cameron, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for a quarter section of land to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who shall have volunteered and served for twelve months, or who shall serve in the army during the present war with Mexico. Some debate arose, and several amendments upon this and other subjects connected with the bill having been offered, they were ordered to be printed, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow. The bill to appoint a lieutenant general was then taken up, and Mr. Badger addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure, and in reply to Mr. Dix; after which, the bill was laid upon the table, by a vote of 28 to 21. The graduation bill was next taken up, but without acting upon it, the Senate adjourned.

"In the *House*, the consideration of the Oregon Territorial bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Burt's amendment was rejected. When the bill was reported to the House, Mr. Burt again offered his amendment, and it was again rejected. After all the amendments had been disposed of, and the question being on the passage of the bill as amended, a debate, in which Messrs. Leake, Douglass, McClernand, Rhett, and Thurman took part, arose, and, pending which, the House adjourned."

January 16th—**Senate.**—Mr. Benton introduced a bill to make grants of a quarter section of land to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the regulars and volunteers, who have engaged, or may engage, to serve during the war with Mexico; and who shall actually serve for the term of one year, if the war shall last so long, &c. Mr. Benton desired to have this bill taken up and disposed of before the Army bill. The bill was accordingly read the first and second times, and then the question arose as to whether the second reading had been in accordance with the rules of the Senate. After an animated and exciting debate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed. The Army bill was then taken up, and the question being on the adoption of amendments embracing the subject included in Mr. Benton's bill, a debate arose, and the bill was recommitted, with the amendments, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Committee was instructed to bring in an amendment making grants of land to officers of volunteers, and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army in Mexico, &c. On this day the House passed the Oregon Territoral bill, after further debate on the question of slavery. The 12th section of this bill provides that the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages secured to the people of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven.

January 18th.—In the Senate, to-day, the graduation bill was taken, and after a short debate, its further consideration was postponed 'till Monday next. On this day Mr. Cass was appointed a Regent in the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pennybacker. The House, on this day, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the (House) bill to increase the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates in the Army of the U. S., and the militia and volunteers in the service of the same, and allowing them bounty lands in certain cases. This bill increases their pay $2 a month, & grants one quarter section of land. Several amendments were offered; no action, however, was had upon any of them before the Committee arose, and the House adjourned.

Congressional Election.—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, of the 5th inst., states that enough of the returns are now in to show that Ellet has been elected by a majority of about 1200. This, considering the efforts to defeat him, and the meagre vote, is a gratifying triumph.

[illegible]—A person by the name of Arthur Johnson, a very young man, was stabbed in the [illegible], on Monday night last, at Smith's Sailor Boarding House, in the southern extremity of the town. Johnson lived but a few hours after receiving the wound.—An Inquest was held over the body on Tuesday morning, and John H. Hall, a step-son of Smith, quite a youth, is supposed to have committed the deed. He was accordingly committed to jail for trial.

A Sad Accident.—We regret to learn, that **John K. Brown**, son of Mr. **A. A. Brown**, Editor of the Chronicle, whilst out in the suburbs of the town a few days since, with some other boys, who were shooting at mark, had part of his left hand blown off by the accidental discharge of a powder flask which he held in his hand. Boys should be careful how they play with powder or fire arms.

Virginia Regiment.—The Richmond Enquirer says that it is "gratified to announce that the Secretary of War has agreed to accept two more companies, (making in all twelve,) to be armed with rifles and bayonets, and to act as flankers to the regiment. Virginia will thus furnish a fine legion. Thomas P. August, Esq., has been appointed adjutant of the regiment."

FOREIGN.

The packet ship Rochester, arrived at New York on the 17th inst., from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 7th ult. She brings news three days later. Cotton had advanced 1-8d. a 1-4d. per lb. There had been no arrival of Cotton from the U. S. for a week previous to her sailing. The scarcity of food was becoming general throughout France, and food riots were very common. Flour had advanced 6d.; American was selling at 34 a 35s.; Corn 63s.; market had become bare. The Rochester brings no political news whatever.

Fitting out for the Gulf.—We see it stated that the U. S. steamer Scourge is being fitted out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for service in the Gulf of Mexico. She is said to be a fine vessel, of elegant model, and will be a valuable acquisition to the squadron. Chas. G. Hunter has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as Lieut. Commanding.

☞M. T. **Hawkins**, democrat, has declared himself a candidate to represent the Raleigh (6th) district, in the next Congress.

☞**Richard S. Donnell**'s name has been hoisted at the mast-head of the North State Whig, as the federal candidate in the Beaufort district.

Prize Money.—The sale of the prize vessel, Coosa, at New Orleans, on the 26th December, realized $6,500. This is a handsome purse to be divided among the gallant tars of our Gulf Squadron which captured her.

Whiskerized.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta writes from Monterey:—

"Gen. Worth has issued an order in Saltillo, that all officers and soldiers under his command must appear at the next dress parade without whiskers. Many a face that has not come in contact with a razor for months must now come to the scratch. The barbers of Saltillo no doubt think it a very judicious order. Capt. Blanchard, being a volunteer, and *cher ami* of Worth's, was at first excused from the general shearing, but was like to raise a mutiny, and, with tears in his eyes, sat down to the operation."

☞The Hon. **Isaac Pennybacker**, U. S. Senator from Virginia, whose illness we mentioned last week, died at Washington City on the 12th inst. Mr. Pennybacker was a gentleman of the first order—he was universally esteemed, and his death is deeply lamented by all who knew him.

☞A letter, received by the editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, states that the U. S. schooner *Shark* was lost at the mouth of the Columbia river on the 10th of September last. Crew all saved.

Merit Rewarded.—The Baltimore Sun says that a letter from its correspondent (Mr. Giles) states that the President "has appointed two soldiers *Lieutenants in the army*, for their gallant conduct on the three fields over which our flag has waved in triumph during the past year, and I believe it to be his intention to reward gallantry in whatever department of the Army it may be found."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By the arrival of the brig Reindeer at New York, on the 15th inst., we are placed in possession of news from Rio Janeiro as late as the 26th November. The California expedition had arrived safely at Rio. Officers and men all well. Every thing passed off well, and harmony prevailed during the whole passage of fifty-one to fifty-five days. It is said that a difficulty took place between the American Minister (Mr. Wise) and the Brazilian authorities, on account of two American seamen, belonging to the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, (which had arrived a few days previous,) getting into some difficulty of a national character with some of the citizens, which caused the imprisonment of the two seamen. But through the energetic exertions and noble behavior of our Minister, the whole matter was settled on the arrival of the California expedition.

U. S. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.—The monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount of money to his credit in the various public depositories on the 31st December, is published in the Union. The amount subject to his draft is $2,947,162.

Where are They?—Last summer, when *no fighting* was to be done, Volunteers were rushing at a gallop to the rescue, from some of the Counties in this State;—but now, when there *is fighting to do*, where are these patriots? Where is Guilford, and Surry, and Ashe, and "the State of Buncombe," with her three Companies? Mecklenburg and Edgecombe received *then* the sneers of wrathy patriots; but who now deserves to be sneered at? We respectfully commend this subject to the serious reflection of the Senators from Guilford and Orange—Messrs. Gilmer and Waddle, including the Raleigh Register.—*Meck. Jeff.*

Decision of the Mexican Congress.—The New Orleans Mercury has received, through the politeness of a commercial house in that city, the subjoined extract of a letter, written by an intelligent gentleman at Tampico:—

"Tampico, Dec. 17.

"Advices via Vera Cruz were received last evening of the action of the Mexican Congress. They decreed that they will not think or treat of peace until every hostile foot has cleared Mexican soil, and every vessel that lines her coast is withdrawn. I consider the war now commenced in *real* earnest, and I prophesy that Tampico will become an American town."

☞The Petersburg R. R. Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

From the Washington Union, 18th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA "WHIGGERY!"

The federalists in the legislature of North Carolina have capped the climax of faction.—They were not contented with the outrage of re-apportioning the congressional districts and gerrymandering the State with the most bare-faced audacity. They have now adopted a preamble to the resolution for $10,000, which shamelessly takes the side against their own country. It was stigmatised as Mexican on the floor of the Commons, and Mexican it is in all its bearings.

It is in unison with the conduct of the blue-light federalists in the war of 1812 in behalf of the British. The "Raleigh Standard" of Wednesday last gives a vivid and indignant account of these proceedings on the three last days of the last week. One independent whig had the manliness to fling party shackles from his limbs, and play the man. This was "Mr. McKesson, of Burke, who stood forth for the truth—who told his party, to their faces, that their preamble, charging the war on the President, was unpatriotic in its nature and dangerous in its tendency."

The democratic members stood up for their country like men. They denounced the preamble and its authors in the most scathing terms. Mr. Courts "hoped that this 'infamous preamble' would be destroyed—that this 'foul stigma' upon the State would be wiped out." Mr. Bullock said "he did not intend to be personal towards the gentleman from Hertford, but he must say, that if he had come into that hall a stranger, when Mr. Rayner was speaking, he should have taken him for a *Mexican*."

The federalists refused even to vote for a resolution "declaring, in substance, that N. Carolina would sustain and support the United States in the Mexican war; and this, after a warm discussion, in which Messrs. Mebane, Paine, Rayner, Courts, and Baxter took part, was decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 59."

In voting for the preamble and resolution which the federalists refused to separate, Mr. Austin answered in the negative, and gave notice that he should avail himself of his constitutional privilege to protest against the preamble. Mr. Bullock voted "*aye* for the *American* resolution and *no* to the *Mexican* preamble." Messrs. Flemming and Griggs delivered their votes in the same language. Mr. Jackson said "*No!* his conscience would not let him vote for the preamble." Mr. McKesson voted for the resolution, protesting against the preamble. Messrs. McMullen, Neal, Courts, Stone, and others voted in the same language. Mr. Webster voted for the resolution, but against "the *truth* of the preamble;" and Mr. J. H. White voted for the resolution, protesting against the "*abominable* preamble."

If the citizens of the old North State preserve one spark of their ancient patriotic fire, these infatuated Federalists will rue the day when they took the side of the enemy against their own country, giving that shameless enemy "aid and comfort."

From the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The conduct of the majority in our State Legislature towards the Volunteers in this State, is a disgrace to that body, and will forever fix a dark stain upon the characters of those engaged in it.

In the first place: There was a bill introduced to give the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, (which, divided out among 1,000 men, is *ten dollars* per head,) for the purpose of bearing the expenses of the Volunteers to the places of rendezvous, and until they are mustered into the service of the United States. For this, the Federal papers claimed great credit for their party in the Legislature, as the bill was introduced by one of their party. But this act of justice to the brave volunteers who are about to leave their homes and families to fight the battles of their country, could not be done without accompanying it with a contemptible party blow at the President of the United States. The *preamble* to the bill declares that, "Whereas, *by the action of the Executive*, war exists with Mexico," &c., thus throwing the blame of the war upon our own government, and not upon Mexico. A Democratic member proposed to amend the preamble so as to make it read—"Whereas, *by the aggressions of Mexico*, war exists," &c. *Against* this amendment every Federal member present voted, and it was defeated. Appeals were then made by Democratic members to their opponents to let the words casting a censure on our Executive be stricken out, so that the Bill might be at once passed, as the Volunteers needed the money. This, too, was resisted and voted down by the Federalists—they were resolved not to pass the bill without at the same time striking a blow at their own country. So, at our last dates from Raleigh, the matter was still under debate, as it had been for two weeks before.

Now what do the people think of such legislators? And what do the volunteers think of such treatment? They are told—this is an unconstitutional war—an unjust war. Mexico is not to blame for it, but your own government *is*—yet, since you *are* going to fight in such a cause, we will give you ten dollars each to bear your expenses! Is it the object of our legislators to make our gallant Volunteers, by accepting the pittance of *ten dollars* each, endorse A LIE upon their own government, and fix an indelible stain of disgrace upon the cause in which they are about to peril their lives? Shame! Shame!! upon such unpatriotic conduct. It is an insult to the volunteers.

The Legislature of Virginia, without a word of debate, Whigs and Democrats, all voted promptly, ten thousand dollars to her Regiment; and South Carolina, by acclamation, in which both parties joined, voted her Regiment *twenty thousand dollars*. It seems, then, that it remained for North Carolina Federalism to make a breach in the phalanx of Southern patriotism, in an uncalled for assault upon the government of their own country, after the fashion of Massachusetts, now, as in 1812. Let party leaders look out.

And again. A bill had actually passed both Houses to give the election of Field Officers to the rank and file of the Regiment. This was opposed, on the ground that the Volunteers were not capable of making a suitable choice of Officers. Despite all opposition, however, the bill passed, but was immediately reconsidered, and it is now understood that the appointment of these officers will be given to the Governor. What do the Volunteers think of this!

From the Washington Union, Jan. 15th.

Just before going to press, we are indebted to our obliging friend for the following synopsis from the Mexican papers received at the Department of State:

A file of the "Diario" of Mexico from the 1st to the 25th of December, inclusive, has been placed in our hands, too late to enable our translator to furnish us with any extended extracts for this evening's paper.

The complexion of their contents, we are informed, is altogether warlike, and shows a spirit of union among the people of Mexico, or their representatives in their new Congress, worthy of imitation elsewhere; and unfortunately for us, this spirit of union is strengthened and encouraged by extracts from the journals of this country, paraded in the Mexican official in evidence of the justice of their cause, and of the dissensions among us with respect to the war. For instance, the Diaro of the 20th December, comments upon some extracts from American papers, exaggerating the expenditures occasioned by the war, and the difficulty of procuring loans. It says:—"This proves that the position of the United States, with respect to pecuniary resources, is not so advantageous as some suppose. The war is much more costly to them than to us; and they are compelled, therefore, to make great sacrifices. We infer from this, that if Mexico makes an effort, if the sovereign Congress should grant resources to the government, and if all classes of society are prepared to contribute, in proportion to the exigency of affairs, our situation is not hopeless, and we may yet prevail over our enemies." In the same article it refers to the threat of an impeachment of Mr. Polk, and says, "in our opinion, this is highly *important*, as it shows what is the opinion entertained even in the United States with regard to the injustice of the war carried on against Mexico."

In the address of Gen. Salas at the opening of the Congress on the 6th of December, he refers to the proceedings of Santa Anna at San Luis Potosi, where, in a few weeks, he says he had assembled and organized an army of more than 22,000 men, a part of whom had already advanced to meet the enemy, so that the armies of the two nations would soon encounter each other; but whatever the result may be, he says, "never shall there be a final or decisive action." He states the reason why he had refused to listen to any overtures of peace; he says that the war is not one of an ordinary character; that it is a war of races; that the causes of it exist in the nature of things; and that the invasion would have occurred as well under the auspices of peace as during war. The president of the Congress, in his reply, does not allude directly to the war, but says "Mexico shall not be less than France, who was able to conquer principles and establish a constitution at the very time when she was invaded by the legions of all Europe."

The vice president, Gomez Farias, took the oath of office before Congress, on the 24th of December, and delivered an address, in the course of which he says "the war in which the republic finds itself compelled to sustain against the North American republic, shall be prosecuted with courage and constancy, until the justice of our cause is acknowledged and our territory evacuated."

On the second day of the session of the Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury (Almonte) presented an exhibit of the lamentable state of the treasury, to which the president replied, that the Congress would provide the means "to enable the executive to carry on a war in which the dignity and honor of the nation are concerned."

Later from Mexico.—We learn from a gentleman who has recently arrived in this city from Havana in the steamer Mississippi, that the British mail steamer had reached that port a few days before the Mississippi left. Santa Anna has been elected President of the Mexican republic. His majority is said to have been very small—only one or two votes.

He reports that the first business transacted by the Mexican Congress *was to lay on the table* the American overture for peace. They then passed a resolution declaring their determination to prosecute the war to the last extremities—in the words of our informant, to make it a war to the hilt. An act was also passed to raise half a million of dollars a month, as required by the Executive estimates for the support of the army—though how the money was to be raised does not yet appear.

There is little doubt, we think, that in the capital and its vicinity, a very exasperated state of feeling prevails among the Mexican population. In the remoter provinces, all acconnts would indicate that there is greater apathy.—*Washington Union, 15th inst.*

From the Washington Union.

Santa Anna's Declaration—Whigs in Congress—Wars of 1776 and 1812.

The late news from Mexico shows that the Mexican Congress, in a fit of ultra patriotic fervor, have taken the ground assumed by Santa Anna in his letter to Gen. Taylor, viz: that no negotiations for peace shall be held until the United States shall withdraw their armies from her soil, and their fleets from her coasts.

This proposition, which in every feature is monstrous, ridiculous, and absurd, and is one which has no parallel in the history of nations, situated as the two governments now are, yet finds advocates upon the floor of an American Congress.

I did not myself hear the declaration made, but in an editorial of the 8th instant, I perceive that you heard it. How utterly at variance with the practice of this nation, in the war of the revolution, as well as in the second war for independence, let our history testify.

In the war of the revolution, our forefathers treated with Great Britain while she was in possession of several of the most important positions in this country; including N. York, Charleston, Savannah, and all of the western country. That negotiation terminated with the treaty of 1783. Possession of a large part of the west was retained by Great Britain for many years after the treaty.

But the gentlemen who hold this sentiment may say, that our relations at that time with Great Britain were peculiar. Granted. But it was not peculiar in 1812-'15. The two nations were then at war as the United States and Mexico now are. The British army were in the peaceable possession of a part of the State of Massachusetts, while the negotiations for peace were progressing By referring to the 7th volume of Nile's Register, page 52, it will be found that Sir John C. Sherbrooke, commanding the land forces, and Rear Admiral Griffith of the navy, by two proclamations, announced in modern phrase "the annexation" of the territory lying between the Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy bay; and like Gen. Kearny and Commodores Sloat and Stockton, they announced to the inhabitants who should remain quietly at home, that they would be protected, and should remain under their then code of laws "until further orders." Was there any outburst of patriotic feeling in Massachusetts, or among the federalists of any other State on that occasion? Did federal representatives in the national councils move the adoption of a resolution requiring the British army to leave our soil, and her navy to quit our coast? So far from *that*, they not only knew that the enemy were in possession of about forty towns of Massachusetts, containing many thousand inhabitants, but that the most formidable armament ever sent by England against us, was on its way to attack New Orleans, at the same time that the harbors along our whole Atlantic coast were sealed up by her blockading squadrons. During this state of things, Mr. Jno. Q. Adams, representing New England at Ghent, was quietly negotiating for a peace, which was well known to all concerned. The commissioners from this country at Ghent, while engaged in the negotiation, knew of the sailing of the expedition under Sir Edward Packenham, *for* New Orleans; and notwithstanding that knowledge, the negotiation proceeded, and the treaty was actually signed the day after the glorious battle of the 23d December, the first in the memorable struggle for the possession of New Orleans between General Jackson and the British commander.

There is a scandalous report connected with this transaction, stating that one of the British commissioners was so confident of the success of the expedition, that he offered to bet Mr. Clay a large sum of money that New Orleans was then in the hands of the British army; Mr. Clay accepted the bet, and added *that it was not then, and never would be.*

But Massachusetts did not complain of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, even although a part of *her* territory was permitted to remain in the hands of that power, after all other portions of the U. States which had been occupied by her troops were restored. The islands in Passamaquoddy bay were retained for years after the termination of the war.

These facts will enable the public to place a proper estimate on the course of those who go in favor of the pretensions of our enemy against their own country. M.

January 11, 1847.

Massachusetts Whig Patriotism.—Mr. Keyes, a Whig member of the Massachusetts legislature from Dedham, said "*he would cut off his right hand before he would hold it up in favor of any proposition to afford any aid whatever to this infamous war with Mexico.*"

Mr. Bird, another whig member, from Walpole, said "*he would tell the drivers in this infernal Mexican war, that they were to expect no aid from Massachusetts.*"—*Bost. Post.*

Written for the Journal.

SUPPRESSED LOVE.

My heart with anguish sinks at night,
As oft I'm wont to think of thee;
Hope plumed her wings for flight—
Since thou, dearest, frowned 'pon me.

Melancholy wrapped my very soul,
Into a cloud of sombre gloom—
As round my heart the sadness stole,
For me no flower doth bloom.

Life no longer hath a sweet,
It weighs like leaden chords—
As sorrow, with most sad conceit,
Revolves her tale in mournful words.

Oh! that the gentle infant's death
Had been my happy lot—
Better to lose young childhood's breath,
Than manhood's hopes to blot.

My star of hope hath set at noon,
Behind disappointment's veil;
Wert thou to smile 'twould re-illumine,
And brightly cross its heaven would sail.

Though love's fire now hath lost its flames,
And the star of hope seems forever set,
My heart the more fondly and loudly exclaims—
"Still I must love thee! I must love thee yet."

January 6th, 1847.

From the Tarboro' Press.

The following Song was composed and sung by the Volunteers at Tosnot Depot, with great glee and animation:—

SONG OF THE EDGECOMBE VOLUNTEERS.

TUNE—MARY BLAIN.

We shoulder our arms,
And on the way we go;
To right the wrongs, we've borne
So long from Mexico.
CHORUS.—Farewell the hearts to us so dear,
And the dear girl we leave in pain;
She'll not forget her Volunteer,
He's coming back again.

We do not fight for money,
But glory still more dear;
We'll whip both France and England,
If they dare to interfere.

And when the war is over,
Then Mexico will say,
She'd rather fight the devil,
Than the boys who start to-day.

Who's not heard of old Edgecombe,
The pride of all the land?
Her daughters fair have sent from home,
This brave and gallant band.

With Wilson for our leader,
We'll fight like heroes brave,
We'll either conquer all our foes,
Or fill the soldier's grave.

The old North State, a mother too,
Of more than Roman fame:
Has sent her sons, all brave and true,
To win a gallant name.

Then ere we go we bid adieu,
To all we leave behind;
Mothers, sisters, sweethearts true,
We bid you not repine.

For to a sacred war we go,
We'll win a glorious name;
And when returned from Mexico,
You'll share our wealth and fame.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

TAMPICO, DEC. 28, 1846.

Messrs. Editors—This city, occupied but a few weeks by the American forces, has already changed its aspect. There prevails an unusual activity never dreamed of before. Public order and tranquility are everywhere visible. Provisions are abundant, and at low prices; such articles as the inhabitants were formerly deprived of now daily arrive from New Orleans, and those that the country affords come into market with the same regularity and as plentifully as heretofore.

The Mexican people, in spite of their natural indolence—in spite of their blind hatred to all that is foreign—cannot in a short time fail to acknowledge the advantages which they will derive from the civilization and liberal institutions of the United States, although these be transmitted through an armed invasion offensive to their national feelings and pride.—Public officers, civil or military, may complain, but they, no doubt, will be the only Mexicans that will not be benefitted by a change of nationality. The laboring class will always have employment and fair salaries, joined to cheap food and cheap clothing. House rent will prove a good income to proprietors; but above all the land proprietor, almost reduced under the Mexican administration to starvation, will find himself opulent and wealthy.

How could they have been so long blind to those blessings? The people tremble at the idea of the return of Mexican power here, and it is only when they perceive that the Government of the United States has firmly established its dominion over their territory that they will venture to breathe their real feelings.

This the Government at Washington should do at once; declare that the territory occupied by the American troops belongs to the American nation, and implant, inasmuch as it can safely be done for the present, the laws and institutions of the United States, and so prepare the Mexican population to become American citizens. Is it not in the human destiny that at some future period Mexico will be invaded by the Anglo-Saxon race? Why, then, since a proper conjucture offers, not avail ourselves of it, and anticipate the work of posterity, sparing further bloodshed and heavy expenditures, to attain an object which is just at the point of their bayonets? Now that the war has been pushed so far, the Sierra Madre should be the limits of the two Republics—Tampico, in the Gulf of Mexico, Mazatlan, on the Pacific, must be the bulwarks of American dominion. Let the rest of the country belong to Mexico. Let its Government be ever so obstinate, let it be ever so vain or boasting, it must call for peace, deprived of its richest provinces and of all pecuniary resource; but let it be at once curtailed of the northern part of the country, as far as the line we have just described, and let that part be from this very moment an integral one of the American Union. I have gone far from my previous object; my intention was solely to speak of Tamaulipas, and more particularly of the city of Tampico.

This State of Tamaulipas, bordering upon Texas, is, of all the Mexican territory, that which most deserves the attention of the American statesman. Its possession will complete that of Texas, and, to say the truth, Tamaulipas cannot exist unless *annexed* to the United States. Its greater extent is on the sea shore, or little in the interior; its ground is level, and easy to cultivate. At both of its extremities is a beautiful river, the Rio Bravo and the Panuco, which American industry would render navigable to a great distance. It might, perhaps, contain two millions of inhabitants, although in our days it is reduced to fifty or sixty thousand. The different produce which might be cultivated in its fertile soil—such as tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, coffee, &c.—would render it one of the richest States of the confederation, and under all circumstances it is a possession worthy of envy.

Tampico is its principal port and its principal city. This is where all foreign goods consumed in the interior of the country must arrive, and with a liberal law of customs this place would in a few years count ten times the number of its present inhabitants. Its population is mostly foreign, and of all Mexican cities this is the most ready to receive American institutions.

It would be desirable that from this very moment the United States should not be satisfied with its military possession; doubtless there is an anomaly in the existence of two such different powers—hostile, we may say, one to the other. Authority, under all its shapes, should be American—municipal and judicial, as well as military—and it is only then that the benefits of invasion will be felt by all parties. All this bears a wonderful interest. Tampico, during the war, is destined by its position to be the depot and general quarters of aggression; in peace, let its solution be what it may, it is a key to Mexico, and a security which it might be imprudent to give away—it is, or might become, the Gibraltar of the Gulf of Mexico! Let the people and the Government of the United States reflect over this.

The Trials and Tribulations of a Printer's Devil.—At the late anniversary celebration of the Washington Typographical Society, a number of admirable speeches were made, and among them, the following, by G. B. Wallis, a congressional reporter:

Mr. President—Gentlemen: I have nothing to say. I suppose, though, the requisition to say something is imperative. Gentlemen, I am one of you; if the trials of a printer's devil and the hardships and the vicissitudes of a journeyman printer's adventures are the test. Many of you are acquainted with the outline of my career from the time that I was apprentice to the late Jonathan Elliot, of this city, (peace to his soul,) who was famliarly known in his office by the euphonious signification of "Old Bomb." I see before me a fellow-apprentice (Mr. Daniel Smith) with "Old Bomb." I had been the devil, [laughter,] and Daniel succeeded in the dignities of that office. He knows, and I know, and we cannot forget the peculiarities of a printer's apprentices' life, if our own are to be taken as the standard.—"Old Bomb." of summer evenings, gave us our supper under the arbor of an Isabella vine in his garden, but the fruits of the vine were interdicted to us, and our evening meal uniformly consisted of certain broiled specimens constituting a dish of red herrings. And I am here reminded of of a most singular coincidence. We all know, and Daniel, you know; and I know, and Mr. President and Mr. Ritchie, you know, that from time immemorial the devil has been associated with our craft. From the tradition of the Devil and Dr. Faustus down, our ancient ally, the devil, has been an appendage of a printing office, inevitable and inexorable. The justice of the association is another question—the fact is so. And then, too, you all recollect, or ought to recollect, the incident in Scripture history where the devils, by the divine command of our Savior, were expelled from certain individuals, and, taking refuge in a drove of hogs, impelled them and propelled them down the mountain declivity and through the chaparrals [laughter] into the waves of the sea. Well, now, I know not why our good "Old Bomb" persisted in feeding his devils on herrings, unless he believed that the whole tribe were descended from those thus driven into the sea, and concluded that they must have acquired, as a matter of course, a taste for salt fish. General laughter.

But again, my brethren, when I contemplate you in the aggregate as journeymen, I cannot but reflect with pride that I, too, am a printer; that I have known something of a printer's chequered career, and have experienced something of the facility and the good grace with which a printer adapts himself to the exigencies of his *case*; [laughter;] and so, it may not be amiss to detail a little circumstance of a tramp of mine through Pennsylvania—a *bona fide* tramp—a journey of 600 miles to Columbus, Ohio, undertaken on foot, with finances on hand amounting to the extraordinary sum total of $8 75, [laughter.] But I got several *fat jobs* on the way, and at the end of my journey had a surplus in hand of seven dollars and fifty cents. [Laughter.] [A voice—that surpasses Beau Hickman.]

Mr. President. It was an autumn day, and the evening sun was shining aslant the mountains; there was a cold grayness in the sky, and a melancholy stillness all around, save the tinkling of the cowbells here and there along the hills. There was something in the sadness and loneliness of the scene in harmony with the desolation of the lonely traveller's thoughts. The sun was setting, when your narrator descried a house of entertainment on the way side, promising, from the roofs of comfort about it, good fare, and a pleasant rest for the night. The landlord, a sturdy German, sat in his porch, smoking his *meerchaum*, and with his feet thrown forward upon the railing, displayed the broad foundations of a pair of brogans, studded with nails, and the heeltaps upon them shining like two new moons emerging over the horizon. Mr. W. then went on to relate the suspicions of the landlord, and his failure to guess the occupation of his applicant for "supper and lodgings." Said the worthy host: "You aint no dentist, nor knenolojus, (phrenologist,) nor pook achent, nor chenteel shoemaker; well, then, vat in ter tifel are you." "An humble disciple of Faust, a professor of the art preservative of all arts, the typographical art, that is, the black art, sir." "Vot is dat; for God's sake, vot is dat?" "A printer, sir, a man that prints books and newspapers." "A brinter," echoed the German, reaching out his hand, "a man vot brints pooks and noosebabers, hey! Chakop, take the gentleman's pack off; Chon, puild up a goot fire. Valk in, sir; valk in. Sally put the kittle on, and we'll all take tea." [Great laughter.] "A brinter, hey—I wish I may be tam, if I didn't think you vos a tailor!"

The Lost Tooth.—We take the following from a quantity of "Parisian Chit Chat," for the Boston Bee. It gives a little insight into the French character:

Recently a rich paver of the *Marias* married his daughter to a herd-driver, following which was a banquet at the *Cadren-Blue*.

After the congratulations of parents and friends, the nephew of the bride slipped under the table like a serpent, and suddenly arose exclaiming, "A tooth! who lost a tooth?"

"My sister," bawled out the bride's little brother, "she lost it yesterday and I found it."

The poor bride, not knowing how to extricate herself, resorted to fainting. The relatives hastened around, the old beldams tittered, young misses whispered, and the finder of the tooth received a cuff that made him see full three dozen stearine candles.

As to the bridegroom, impassible, like the sage of Horace, he besprinkled the fair bride with cologne and vinegar.

"Where am I?" murmured the poor girl, opening her eyes and closing her lips.

"In the midst of your friends and in your husband's arms."

"What then has happened *mon Dieu?*"

"Alas!"

"Something frightful then?"

"Frightful! 'tis enough to make one pluck the hair from his head."

Thus saying, the husband carried his clenched hand to his waving locks and plucked off———one of Croizat's magnificent wigs.

A burst of laughter followed this act of conjugal heroism, and the wag of the company improvised a couplet upon the future happiness of a pair thus well matched.

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* for deseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had tak n place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. Boyden, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, *true.*

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. The unparaleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* None genuine unless signed by *I. Butts.* Address all orders to *Seth W. Fowle*, Boston, Mass.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. SHAW, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

LONDON CLUB PORTER.—10 doz. Porter, in quart and 10 doz. do. in pint bottles. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

☞PAIN or DISTRESS of any kind, whether of gout, rheumatism, headache, toothache, or any other kind of ache, is in all cases caused by impure humours of the blood, which nothing save vegetable purging, (purifying,) can remove; because by no other means can said impurity be driven from the body.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have no superior, if indeed they have an equal, in removing every description of pain; because they carry off, by the stomach and bowels, all morbid and corrupt Humours, (the cause of disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is actually restored to health as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, on going to bed, will in a short time not only drive pain or distress of every kind from the system, and restore the body to a state of sound health, but the blood and other fluids will be so completely purified, that new life and vigour will be given to the whole frame.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which in order to deceive are called by names, similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. *None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is FORGERY.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only agents.

Wigs and Toupets, or Scalps.

☞THE subscriber having arrived will be found until Saturday at his room at the Carolina Hotel, where he will be pleased to receive the immediate calls of all standing in need of his professional services. To the young, who are losing their hair, now is the time to resuscitate and obtain a renewal of their tresses.

THOMAS QUIRK,
Of 490 Broadway, New York.
January 22, 1847 19-1t

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 13th inst., Mr, Archibald Marine, to Miss *Mary* E. Harris.

DIED.

In this town, on the 19th inst., Mrs Jane McKay, relict of Mr. Murdock McKay, in the 67th year of her age.

In Smithville, on the 19th inst., suddenly, Richard Langdon, Esq., aged about 73 years.

In Charleston, on the 7th inst., Mr. Bela H. Jacobs, in the 42d year of his age, formerly of Wilmington.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 7½	a	$ 8
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	
Hog round,		a	7
Western,	5¼	a	5½
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	25
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	9 00	a	— —
Do Prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN—Per bushel,	60	a	65
Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	5	a	6½
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	12	a	14
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 50	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	80
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 00	a	8 00
Wide, do.	6 25	a	00
Scantling,	5 25	a	
Timber,	5 00	a	7 0
MOLASSES—West Indies,	17	a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,	0 00	a	2 30
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 30
Hard—half price.			
Tar,	1 15	a	0 —
Pitch,	1 20	a	1 25
Rosin—No. 1,	1 —	a	1 12½
No. 2,	60	a	
No. 3,	20	a	0 —
Spirits Turpentine,	37½	a	40
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	75	a	80
Black Eye,	75	a	80
Cow,	75	a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 50	a	13 00
Prime,	10 00	a	10 50
Fresh,	5 —	a	5 50
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 50
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	45
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 50	a	3 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	24	a	26
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	37
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	15 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	8 —	a	9 —
Dressed,	15 —	a	16 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	6½	a	9½
New-Orleans,	7½	a	8½
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per pound,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,	—	a	2 —
Malaga,	34	a	45

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Rice, per hundred lbs.,	12½	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 —	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,		a	50
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$6 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 —	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	6	a	—
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl,	30	a	33
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	—
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	35	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	50	a	—

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 21.

Naval Stores.—When we made up our report last Thursday, we stated that Turpentine was firm at $2 with the market bare. Some small lots arrived during that day, and were sold at an advance of 10 cts. per bbl. Since then, favorable accounts have been received from New York, and the price has gone up to $2 30, at which rates all that arrived from Saturday, to late Wednesday afternoon, was disposed of. The market is said, by the "knowing ones," to be firm at the above price. *Spirits Turpentine.*—There was a sale of a small lot, a day or two since, at 37 1-2 cents. Distillers are asking 40 cents, without being able to dispose of any at this price. *Tar.*—There was a sale of a small lot a day or two ago, to make up a cargo, at $1 30; we, however, understand that $1 20 was the last sale and this is considered to be a fair market value. *Common Rosin* has got down to 20c. per bbl.

Lumber & Timber.—We can hear of no change in the price of either article. Arrivals of both are light, and *sales* are dull for all descriptions of lumber; and timber is *remarkably* dull.

Bacon.—There is a fair stock of old Bacon on hand; but the arrivals of new are slow and small. Our quotations will give a fair index to the state of the market.

Corn.—One cargo arrived since last report; sold at 60 cents in quantities to suit purchasers. Stock on hand ample for all demands for the present.

Peas.—Ground without change. Black Eye and Cow have advanced a shade. See quotations

Salt.—There was a sale of a cargo, a few days since, of Liverpool Sack, at $1 30. A cargo of Turks' Island has arrived, but not yet sold.

Freights.—Continue dull. We hear of two vessels having been taken up for south side of Cuba at $10.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 12th.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, new dip,	$1 85	a	$2
old dip,	1 85	a	$2
hard,	80	a	85
Tar	1 25	a	
Bacon.—Per lb.—assorted,	7	a	8
Corn—Per bbl.	2 50	a	

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16th.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 8,700 bales at 9¾ to 10¾ cts.
Rice.—Sales of the week 2,300 casks at 2¾ to 3¾ cts.
Rough Rice.—Sales 15,000 bushels at 91 to 93 cts.
Corn.—12,900 bushels N. C., prime quality, brought 77 to 79 cts.
Bacon.—Sales hams 4 to 10, Sides 5½, Shoulders 3¾ to 4 cts.
Lard.—Not in demand; quoted 8½ to 8¾ cts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13th.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$3 —	a	$3 50
Newbern, "	3 —	a	3 50
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,	39	a	40
Tar,	2 —	a	2 25
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	3 25	a	4 12

Naval Stores.—The arrivals of Spirits Turpentine having been unusually light for some time past, holders have been enabled to obtain a further considerable advance; the transactions since our last have been from 35 up to 40 cents, cash, including 150 bbls. yesterday at the latter price, part for export; and sales in lots are being made at the same rate. The quantity of Camphene used for burning has become so great, that for this purpose alone, a large supply is needed, and any considerable diminution in the receipts is immediately felt. Turpentine remains quiet, as also Rosin and Tar.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan 14—Schr L P Smith, Brewster, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Caravan, Springer, Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.

Schr Convert, Fogg, St Kitts, to John Gammel.

Schr Locust, ———, Plymouth, N C., to J & W L McGary.

15—Brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G W Brig Lion, Sedgeley, Gaudalope.

Brig Gallio, Mahoney, Matanzas, to Barry & Bryant.

16th—Schr Mary Eliza, Cole, Charleston, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Albert Vinal, Nicholes, St Thomas, to G W Davis.

Schr Col McRae, Marshall, Charleston, to Brown & DeRosset.

18—Schr J D Jones, Griffin, New York, to R W Brown.

19—Brig Selim, Storer, Rum Key.

20th.—Steamer Gov. Dudley, Laughton, New York.

Brig Aztec, Osborne, from Bonaire, with salt, bound to this port, went ashore at the Main bar on Saturday morning last, and will be a total loss; as well as her cargo. Sails rigging &c., saved.

CLEARED.

Jan 14—Schr Elizabeth, Snow, Porto Rico, by J Hathaway & Son.

16—Brig Antoinette, Pace, St Jago de Cuba, by Barry & Bryant.

Brig Majestic, McNair, Trinidad de Cuba, by Potter & Kidder.

Brig Tangier, Park, Havana, by Potter & Kidder.

Schr J Holt, New Orleans.

18—Brig Montague, Shute, Richmond, Va., by G W Davis.

Schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, by R W Brown.

Br Schr Prince Henry, Durkee, St Kitts, by C D Ellis.

Br. Schr. Vine, Kinney, Nevis, by G. W. Davis.

Schr. Mary & Elizabeth, Smith, Gonaives, St. Domingo, by John Gammell.

Schr. Henry, Nickerson, Baltimore.

19th.—Schr. Middleton, Paine, Hyde county, by Brown & DeRosset.

20th.—Brig Adelaide, Bray, Porto Rico, by J. Gammell.

Schr. Locust, Styron, Plymouth, by J. & W. L. McGary.

Schr. Josiah Lovett, White, Matanzas, by Barry & Bryant.

Schr. Carawan, Springer, Charleston, by Barry & Bryant.

Steam propeller Washington, Smith, with Government Store, for Brazos St. Jago.

SALT—100 sacks Liverpool and 500 bushels Turk's Island. For sale by
Jan'y 22.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BREAD—20 barrels Pilot and 20 do. Navy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BAKERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington that she has opened a *BAKING ESTABLISHMENT* in the house, in the alley, formerly occupied by Mrs. Gardner. All kinds of fresh CAKES and BREAD constantly on hand. Families will be furnished daily at their residences, if required. She solicits a share of the custom of the place.

C. A. MAXWELL.
nuarJay 22, 1847—19-4t.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March next upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane. dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.

T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Wilmington, Jan. 22d, 1847. 19-6t

NOTICE.

THE Legislature having made an appropriation for equipping and paying expenses of the Volunteers required from this State for the war with Mexico, and the subscriber having been appointed Paymaster for those who rendezvous at Wilmington, by his Excellency Gov. GRAHAM, the following amounts will be paid to those presenting proper vouchers of having been mustered into service according to the regulations of the department, viz:

To a Colonel,	$40
Lieutenant Colonel,	30
Major,	30
Captain,	20
Lieutenants of each grade,	15
Adjutant besides Lieutenants pay,	5
Each private & non-commissioned officer,	10

Each Captain must file a muster roll with receipts for himself, his officers and men, upon the amounts being paid them.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Pay Master.*
Wilmington, January 22, 1847 19-1t

MR. JOHN W. STANLY,

SIR:—You are hereby notified that on Thursday, the 18th day of February next, at the dwelling house of William J. Nash, in Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanley, and William J. Nash; and on the same day, and between the same hours, at the dwelling house of Dr. Peter Enders, in Piduka, in the State of Kentucky, the depositions of Robert Enders, Dr. Peter Enders, and John Harper, all of which depositions are to be read de bene esse, in a suit now pending in the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover County, North Carolina, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, when and where you can attend and cross examine if you think fit.

CATHARINE A. STANLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1847. 18-5t

White Lead.

150 KEGS A No. 1, extra and pure White Lead; also, Window Glass, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12; Putty; Paint Brushes; Chrome Green; Copal, Japan, and Coach Varnish, &c. &c. Just received and for sale very low, by
[Jan'y 15] WM. SHAW.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

FIGS—1 case of 50 drums, superior Turkey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, p. m.

THE MAILS.—The Charleston boat arrived at 2 o'clock, p. m., to-day, (Thursday.) The Northern train of cars have not arrived up to 3 o'clock, when we go to press.

For Sale.

THE TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, situated at Tosnot Depot, on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road. It is a very good openiog for any one who wishes to engage in the business. The Distillery is now up and in good order, with all necessary arrangements to carry it on, and is situated in the midst of a turpentine country.

FARMER & ROUNTREE.
Tosnot Depot, Jan. 15, 1847. 18-3t

SQUIRE'S NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,
Petersburg, Va.
D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE,
Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

NEW SCHEMES FOR THE NEW YEAR.
FOR JANUARY, 1847.

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 9, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md., Jan'y 27th, 1847.
Splendid Schemes for packages.
16 drawn ballots out of 78 numbers.

$30,000!

1	prize of	$8,000	1	prizes of	$1,608
1	do	4,000	20	do	600
1	do	3,000	20	do	300
1	do	2,000	20	do	250

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Grand Consolidated, Class 5.

$30,000! $10,000!

1	prize of	$6,197	1	prizes of	$2,000
1	do	4,000	50	do	1,500
1	do	3,500	50	do	300
1	do	3,000	50	do	250

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

As we are fully determined on selling some of the above prizes, we would earnestly advise our friends and patrons to secure their tickets. Now is the time. All orders confidential.

☞Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.

I have every day Lotteries from $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.

Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Address, H. N. SQUIRE,
Oct 16—5] Petersburg, Va.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following PATENT MEDICINES, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil-
" Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla,
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen-
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.
January 15, 1847.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS, and will be receiving further supplies during the season. His seeds have given such general satisfaction for the last four years that it is needless to add great care has been taken in their selection. Country Merchants supplied as usual, and the unsold seeds taken back at the end of the season.

Printed Catalogues can be had at his Drug Store, corner Front and Market Streets, where all orders for Grass or Clover Seeds will be attended to.

[Jan'y 15.] WM. SHAW.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tarpauling. For sale by R H STANTON & CO.

FLOUR.—25 bbls. and 25 ½ bbls Canal. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUCKWHEAT—50 bags, 50 boxes and 30 kegs hulled Buckwheat. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OILS.—Refined Whale Oil. best quality Lamp Oil, Castor Oil, &c. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. new crop Muscovado Molasses at wholesale or retail, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIQUORS.—25 bbls. Whiskey; 10 do. Old Monongahela do.; 5 do. Rye, very fine; Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin; N. E. Rum; Apple Brandy; Malaga and Port Wine; Madeira, Sherry, and Claret Wines. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—Brown Mats, Baskets, Clothe Horses, Clothe Pins, brass bound Buckets, painted Buckets, Varnished do., Cedar Tubs, Pails, Keelers, &c. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

ORANGES.—10,000 very fine large Oranges. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

IRISH POTATOES.—20 bbls., in first rate order, and for sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

BUTTER POTS.—1 CRATE BUTTER POTS—assorted; at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Saddle, Harness & Trunk MANUFACTORY,

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakeslee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office. where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, he flatters himself that he will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
July 31, 1846 46-1y

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] a few [illegible] by R H STANTON & CO.

Cheaper than Ever.
SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable for country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.
D25v3-15y

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money* they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of *Dry Goods*, among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths
Beaver and Pilot do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings
Canvass and Padding
8 4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.
Negro blankets, a large supply
Red and white Flannel
Carpeting, a large supply
Bed Ticking and Apron checks
Irish Linen and Lawns
Cravats and Scarfs

Table and Bird Eye Diapers
8-4 brown Damask do
8-4 Damask table Cloths
Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Turkey Red cotton
Cross Creek Factory do
30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
A large supply of Looking Glasses
Coat, Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Silk Twist and patent Thread
Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
&c &c. &c.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks
Colered, plain & striped silks
Bombazines, a large supply
Graduated Robes
Tarleton do
Cashmere de Ecosse
Moustin De Laines
Bl'k & colored Alpacas
Striped, plaid & fig'd do new style
820 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
1265 Shawls, some very fine
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins

Plaid and striped Muslins
Jaconet and Cambric do
1200 Linen do hdkfs
Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Lace & Edgings, assort'd
Bl'k. and white Eng ish silk Hose
do raw do
do & col'd Cashmere do
White, brown and black cotton do
Ladies kid, silk and worsted Gloves and Mits, assorted
Men's Kid and Burlin Gloves

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2, 1846. 3-y

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, A. D. 1846.

Bradford Sherman vs. John S. Richards.

Original attachment levied upon one set Harness, one Table and Writing Desk, a lot of Tools, a lot of India Rubber Hose, one Iron Shaft, some pieces of Cast Iron Machinery, with bolts, &c., one Bedstead and Mattrass, one Rocking Chair, one Round Table, one Sofa, two Bureaus, and one pair of Andirons—William Shaw and James McGary summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John S. Richards, the defendant in this case, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; on motion, it is ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold, and the amount in garnishees hands condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Jan'y 1, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 16-6t

STILL AT IT.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wilmington, and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced the

BLACKSMITH

business in this place. He wishes now to inform them that he still carries on the same business, at the same place, (near Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, on the wharf,) in all its various styles, on the most liberal terms.

HORSE-SHOEING executed in a neat and substantial manner.

Persons wishing to contract by the month or year for shoeing their Horses, would do well to give him a call.

He will be compelled to require the CASH for all transient work on delivery.

SAMUEL J. PERRY.
Wilmington, Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.
March 20, 1846 27-tf

The Old Rock Spring FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. The Bar is supplied with *choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.* DAVID THALLY.
Dec 18, 1846 14-y

MYERS & BARNUM,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,50. the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.

MYERS & BARNUM.
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.

C. MYERS.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. -[6-tf.

FULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Salmon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by R. H. STANTON. & CO.

Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good.

SCOTCH ALE.—10 doz. Scotch Ale, in quart bottles, very fine. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

J. T. SCHONWALD.
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Water st., Murphy's new Brick building, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates

Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro

Certificates of Justices attending Court
hipping Papers Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1846. 1-tf

CORDAGE AND PACKING.—Manilla and Hemp Rope, Ratling and spun Yarn; 1000 lbs. Russia Packing. R H STANTON & CO

MAIL PROPOSALS.

2824: From Nashville to Peach Tree Grove, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Nashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Peach Tree Grove same day by 5 p m

Leave Peach Tree Grove every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Nashville same day by 12 m

2825: From Stantonsburgh, to Tossnott Depot, 10 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Stantonsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Tossnott Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Tossnott Depot every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Stantonsburgh same days by 4 p m

2826: From Stantonsburgh, by Speight's Bridge, Snow Hill, Hookerstown, Airy Grove, Kinston, Strabane, Albertson's, Saracta, and Kenansville, to Strickland's Depot, 86 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonsburgh every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 6 p m

Leave Strickland's Depot every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonsburgh next day by 6 p m

2827: From Dudley, by Whitfield's Mills, Sleepy Creek, and Jericho, to Strabane, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Dudley every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Strabane same day by 7 p m

Leave Strabane every Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Dudley same day by 6 p m

2828: From Strickland's Depot, by Kenansville, Hallsville, Richland, and Market Place, to Trenton, 57 miles and back, once a week

Leave Strickland's Depot every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Trenton next day by 6 p m

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 11 a m

2829: From Wilmington, by Topsail Sound, Stump Sound, Snead's Ferry, Stone Bay, Foy's Store, and Onslow c h, to Richland, 73 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Richland next day by 6 p m

Leave Richland every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p m

2830: From Wilmington, by Long's Creek, Moore's Creek, Harel's Store, and Taylor's Bridge, to Clinton, 66 miles and back, once a week—Black River Chapel to be supplied on return trip

Leave Wilmington every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 12 m

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 9 p m

2831: From Taylor's Bridge, by Lisburn, to Gravelly Hill, 16 miles and back, once a week

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 8 p m

Leave Gravelly Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Taylor's Bridge same day by 9 a m

2832: From Clinton, to Cox's Store, 19 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Cox's Store same day by 6 p m

Leave Cox's Store every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton same day by 11 a m

2833: From Onslow c h, by French mills, to Swansborough, 26 miles and back, once a week

Leave Onslow c h every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swansborough next day by 4 p m

Leave Swansborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Onslow c h next day by 2 p m

2834: From Newbern, by Polloksville, Trenton, Kinston, and Mosely Hall, to Goldsboro', 78 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 m, arrive at Goldsboro' next days by 6 a m

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Newbern next days by 6 a m

2835: From Newbern, by Cravensville, to Beaufort, 48 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Beaufort same days by 5 p m

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Newbern same days by 5 p m

2836: From Polloksville, by Bainbridge, to Hadnot's, 25 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Polloksville every other Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Hadnot's same day by 9 p m

Leave Hadnot's every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Polloksville same day by 1 p m

2837: From Kinston, Lenoir county, by R D Nunn's, Lewis Jones's, and Stephen M Gradly's, to Hallsville, in Duplin county, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Kinston every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hallsville same day by 6 p m

Leave Hallsville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Kinston same day by 6 p m

2838: From Greenville, by Contentnia, Hookerstown, Snow Hill, and Fort Run, to Goldsborough, 46 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsborough same day by 9 p m

Leave Goldsborough every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 12 p m

2839: From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Bridge, Pango, Leechville, Germanton, Slade's creek, Swan Quarter c h and Lake Landing, to Middletown, 93 miles and back, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route

Leave Washington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m

Leave Bath every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m

Leave Washington every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Middleton next Saturday by 12 m

Leave Middleton every Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Washington next Monday by 8 p m

Proposals, in addition to the above, are also invited as follows:

From Washington by Bath, Pungo bridge, Pungo, Leechville, Slades Creek, Swan Quarter, and Lake Landing to Middletown, *returning by Fairfield and Swan Quarter to Washington*, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route, 101 miles.

2840: From Washington, by Ocracoke, to Portsmouth, 75 miles and back, once a week

Leave Washington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Ocracoke next Saturday by 9 a m, and at Portsmouth same day by 12 m

Leave Portsmouth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m

2841 From Plymouth, by Gardner's Bridge, Williamston, Washington, and Swift creek Bridge, to Newbern, 80 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Plymouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Newbern same days by 10 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

2842 From Plymouth, by Cool Spring, to Columbia, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Plymouth every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m

Leave Columbia every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p m

2843 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Bethel, Pitch Landing, and Winton, to Murfreesborough, 61 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Windsor every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 11 p m

Leave Murfreesborough every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Windsor same days by 11 p m

2844 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, New Lebanon, South mills, Lake Drummond, Deep creek, Va, to Norfolk, Va, 81 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Edenton every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 6 p m

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 11 p m

Proposals for six times a week service on this route will be considered

2845: From Edenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunbury, Middle Swamp, Gatesville, and Somerton, to Suffolk, Va, 77 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m

Leave Suffolk every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Edenton next day by 6 p m

2846: From Edenton, to Merry Hill, 10 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Merry Hill same day by 3 p m

Leave Merry Hill every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 10 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2847: From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Woodville every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 3 p m

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Woodville same day by 11 a m

2848: From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Northwest River Bridge, Va, Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m

2849: From Currituck c h, by Coinjock & Poplar branch, to Powell's point, 34 miles and back, once a week

Leave Currituck c h every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Powell's point same day by 5 pm

Leave Powell's point every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c h same day by 7 p m

2850: From Franklin Depot, Va, by South Quay, Winton, N C, & Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Franklin Depot every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11½ p m, arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10½ a m

Separate proposals to convey the mail three times a week between Edenton and Plymouth, by a schedule to connect the Norfolk and Edenton mails with the Plymouth and Newbern mails, will be considered.

2851: From Murfreesborough, by Martinsville and Potecasi, to St John, 24 miles & back, once a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at St John same day 11 a m

Leave St John every Friday at 12 m, arrive at Murfreesborough same day by 5 p m

2852: From Murfreesborough to Newson's Depot, Va, 18 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Newson's Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Newson's Depot every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 9 p m

Proposals to end this route at Gareysburg, N C, instead of Newson's Depot, will be considered

2853: From Ridgeway by Bullock's Store, Palmer's Spring, Va, St Tammany and Fitt's Store, N C, to Ridgeway, equal to 18 miles, twice a week

Leave Rideway every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 7 p m

2854: From Ridgeway, by Exchange and Woodworth's to Clarksville, Va, 30 miles and back, three times a week, with a tri-weekly branch from Woodworth's to Boydton, Va, 12 miles, to run in due connexion

Leave Ridgeway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Clarksville same days by 3 p m

Leave Clarksville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 3 p m

☞ Proposals to extend the service on this route from Clarksville by Halifax c h to Danville, will be considered

2855: From Henderson to Williamborough, 9 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Williamsborough same days by 3 p m

Leave Williamsborough every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Henderson same days by 11 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered.

2856: From Henderson, by Oxford, Oakhill, Roxborough, Leesburg, Red House, and Milton, to Danville, Va, 73 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday after the arrival of the northern mail, say 10 a m, arrive at Danville next days by 7 a m.

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Henderson next days by 7 a m

Proposals for twice a week service on this route will be considered.

2857: From Franklinton, by Wilton, Tallyho, Buffalo Hill, Red Mountain, and Caldwell, to Hillsborough, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Franklinton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Hillsborough next day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Franklinton next day by 10 a m

2858: From Forestville, by New Light, Wilton, and Brookville, to Oxford, 42 miles and back, once a week

Leave Forestville every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

Leave Oxford every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Forestville same day by 7 p m

2859: From Forestville to Rollesville, 5 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Forestville every Monday and Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Rollesville same days by 1 p m

Leave Rollesville every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Forestville same days by 10 a m

2860: From Louisburg, by Reubentown, to Ransom's Bridge, 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ransom's Bridge same day by 11 a m

Leave Ransom's Bridge every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Louisburg same day by 7 p m

2861: From Oxford, by Waterloo, Bullock's, Abraham's Plains, & Brownsville, to Young's X Roads, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Young's X Roads same day by 6 p m

Leave Young's X Roads every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p m

2862: From Oxford, by Tallyho, Dutchville, Knapp of Reeds, Stagville, South Lowell Mills, Lipscomb, and Enoe mills, to Hillsborough, 46 miles & back once a week

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

2863: From Wilton, by Tranquility, Fishdam, Westpoint, Prattsburgh, and Trice's Store, to Chapel Hill, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 7 p m

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilton same day by 7 p m.

2864: From Hillsborough, by Cedar Grove, Junto, Prospecthill, and Gordonton, to Leesburg, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 5 p m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 5 p m

2865: From Hillsborough, by Walnut Grove and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, 24 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Roxboro' same day by 4 p m

Leave Roxborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 4 p m

2866: From Hillsboro', by Hawfield, Mount Willing, Ruffin's Mills, McDaniels, and Rock-creek, to Long's Mills, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Long's Mill's same day by 6 p m

Leave Long's mills every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Long's mills to Ashborough will be considered

2867: From Ashborough to Lawrenceville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 7 p m

Leave Lawrenceville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 7 p m

2868: From Ashborough, by Moffitt's mills, Waddell's Ferry, and Brower's mills, to Prosperity, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Prosperity same day by 5 p m

Leave Prosperity every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 5 p m

2869: From Mason Hall, by Big Falls, Pleasant Grove, Fawcett's Store, Mooresville, Stoney creek, Anderson's Store, and High Towers, to Leesburg, 53 miles and back, once a week

Leave Mason Hall every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Leesburg next day by 12 m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mason Hall next day by 7 p m

2870: From Greensborough, by Monticello, High Rock, Lenox Castle, Slade's, Locust Hill, and Yanceyville, to Milton, 53 miles & back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a m, arrive at Milton next days by 2 a m

Leave Milton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Milton, by Cunningham's Store and Bloomsburg, Va, to Halifax c h, will be considered

Proposals for semi-weekly service will also be considered

2871: From Greensborough, by Jamestown, Brummell's, Rich Fork, and Lexington, to Salisbury, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2½ p m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 7½ a m

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 12 p m

2872: From Greenboro', by Shaw's mills, Clapp's, Holt's Store, Hartshorn, Rock creek, Snow Camp, Sandy Grove, Mudlick, Hickory Mountain, Cane creek, Hadley's mills, and Rock Rest, to Pittsborough, 68 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next day by 5 p m

Leave Pittsborough every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough next day by 5 p m

2873: From Greensborough, by Fentriss, Centre, and New Salem, to Ashborough, 29 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensborough every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same day by 3 p m.

2874. From Greensborough, by Hillsdale, Monroeton, Troublesome, Reidsville, Rawlingsburg, and Graves, to Danville, Va, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville same days by 5 p m

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 1 p m

2875. From Greensborough, by New Garden, Friendship, Kernersville, and Limestone Well, to Salem, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Salem same days by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same days by 2 p m

2876. From Reidsville, by Wentworth, and Eagle Falls, to Leaksville, 18 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Leaksville same days by 12 m

Leave Leaksville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Reidsville same days by 7 p m

2877 From Reidsville, by Lawson's Store, Blackwell's, and Sergeantsville, to Yanceyville, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Yanceyville same day by 1 p m

Leave Yanceyville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Reidsville same day by 9 p m

2878 From Hillsdale, by Summerfield, Oak Ridge, and Belew's Creek, to Kernersville, 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsdale every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Kernersville same day by 12 m

Leave Kernersville every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hillsdale same day by 6 p m

2879 From Wentworth, by Pleasantville, Madison, Ayresville, Crooked Creek, Colesville, Francisco, and Big Creek, to Mount Airy, 68 miles and back, twice a week to Madison, and once a week residue.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 12 m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth next day by 6 p m

Leave Wentworth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Madison same day by 12 m

Leave Madison every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth same day by 5 p m

2880 From Salem, by Columbian Inn, Blakeley, Madison, and Grogansville, to Martinsville, Va, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Martinsville next day by 12 m

Leave Martinsville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem next day by 8 p m

2881 From Salem, by Germanton, Red Shoals, Martin's Lime Kilns, and Colesville, to Patric c h, Va, 50 miles and back, twice a week to Germanton, and once a week residue

Columbian Inn to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Salem every Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Patrick c h same day by 11 p m

Leave Patrick c h every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 10 a m

Leave Germanton every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m

2882 From Salem by Oldtown, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Olive Mount, Tilmont, Mount Airy, Good Spur, Va, Hillsville, Poplar Camp, and Jackson's Ferry, to Wytheville 93 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Wytheville next days by 11 p m

Leave Wytheville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered.

2883 From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Hamptonville, Chapell's X Roods, Dennyville, Elder Branch, Wilkesboro', Church's Store, Reddy's River, Jefferson, North Fork, Taylorsville, Te, Moore's Iron Works, Dugger's Ferry, Hampton, and Elizabethtown, to Jonesborough, 171 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesborough next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Leave Jonesborough every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem next Friday, Monday, ano Wednesday by 6 p m

Proposals for once a week, and also for twice a week service will be considered

2884 From Salem, by Clemmonsville, Smith Grove, Mocksville, County Line, and Oak Forest, to Statesville, 51 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Statesville next days by 6 p m

Leave Statesville every Monday and Thurseay at 6 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 a m

2885 From Salem, by Midway, to Lexington, 20 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem same day by 8 p m

2886 From Bethania, by Vienna, Red Plains, Forbush, Republic, and Dowelltown, to Hamptonville, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Bethania every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 5 p m

Leave Hamptonville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethania same day by 5 p m

2887 From Rockford, by Walnut Lane, Jonesville, and Brier creek, to Wilkesborough, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 6 p m

2888 From Rockford, by Siloam, Stoney Ridge, Wolfe's, and Little Yadkin, to Germanton, 31 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 4 p m

Leave Germanton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 4 p m

2889 From Hamptonville, by Zion, New Hope, Mount Pisgah, and Liberty Hill, to Statesville, return by Liberty Hill, Snow creek, and Williamsburg, to Hamptonville, equal to 35 miles, once a week

Leave Hamptonville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 7 p m

2890 From Elder Branch, by Brier creek, Hay Meadow, Mulberry, and Laurel Spring, to Mouth of Wilson, Va, 47 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Elder Branch every other Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Mouth of Wilson next day by 11 a m

Leave Mouth of Wilson every other Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Elder Branch next day by 5 p m

2891 From Wilkesborough, by Holman's Ford and Laurel Gap, to Council's store, 35 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Wilkesborough every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Council's store same day by 6 p m

Leave Council's store every other Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

2892 From Wilkesborough, by Elkville, Fort Defiance, Lenoir c h, and Copenhagen, to Morgantown, 49 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilkesborough every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgontown next day by 12 m

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilkesborough next day by 7 p m

2893 From Morgantown, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, and Minersville, to Rutherfordton, 42 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 7 p m

2894 From Morgantown, by Marion c h, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 59 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Thursday and Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next days by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 4 p m.

2895 From Morgantown, by Linville river, North Cove, Grassy creek, Bakersville, Burnsville, Bald creek, Ivy, and Stockville, to Ashville, 98 miles and back, once a week; return by Young's instead of Bakersville.

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Thursday by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Sunday by 4 p m

2896 From Morgantown, by Perkinsville, Colletsville, Globe, Valley Crucis, Sugar Grove, Council's store, Moret's mill, and Elk X roads, to Jefferson, 76 miles and back, once a week

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m

Leave Jefferson every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 6 p m

2897 From Morgantown, by Love Lady, Catawba View, Wittenberg, Little river, and Grassy Fork, to James's X roads, 48 miles and back, once a week; Deal's mills to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Morgantown every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at James's X roads next day by 5 p m

Leave James's X roads every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 11 a m

2898: From Marion c h by Turkey Cove, and Bakersville, to Elizabethtown, Tenn. 63 miles and back, once a week

Leave Marion c h every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 5 p m

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 5 p m

2899: From Statesville, by Fancy Hill, Stoney Point, Jame's x Roads, and Bogles', to Wilkesborough, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 6 p m

2900: From Statesville by Bethany Church, Tabor Church, Houstonville, Hamptonville, Dowelltown, Rockford, Scull Camp, and Haystack, to Mount Airy, 80 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 8 p m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesvile next day at 6 p m

2901: From Salisbury, by Mount Vernon, Mocksville, and Farmington, to Huntsville, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salisbury every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville same day by 7 p m

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by 7 p m

2902: From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Newton, Chesnut Oak, and Drowning creek, to Mrgantown, 79 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 11 p m

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 8 p m

2903: From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Lincolnton, Wilsonville, Garner's Ford, Rutherfordton, Chimney Rock, and Fairview, to Ashville, 140 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday by 4 a m

Leave Ashville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 6 a m

2904: From Salisbury by Lutherville, Coleman, Concord, Harrisburg, Charlotte, White Hall, and Ranaleburg, to Yorkville, S C, 72 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8½ a m, arrive at Yorkville next days by 8½ a m

Leave Yorkville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 6 a m

2905: From Salisbury, by Rockville, Gold Hill, Kendall's Store, Albermarle, Norwood, Cedar Hill, Beverly, Wadesborough, Morven, and Sneedsborough, to Cheraw, S C, 85 miles, and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Cheraw next days by 5 p m

Leave Cheraw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m

2906: From Jamestown, by Westminister, Deep River, Abbott's Creek, Brownstown, Midway, Sandy Ridge, and Fulton, to Mocksville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Jamestown every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 7 p m

Leave Mocksville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m

2907: From Jamestown, by Hunt's Store, Fair Grove, La Grange, New Market, New Salem, Sandy creek, Troy's Store, Long's mills, Patterson's Store, Snow Camp, Lindley's Store, Clover Garden, and Rock Spring [illegible]

Leave Jamestown every [illegible] at 5 a m, arrive at Hillsborough [illegible] p m

Leave Hillsborough every [illegible] at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown next day by 7 p m

2908: From Lexington, by Tyro, to Yadkin, 10 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Yadkin same day by 6 p m

Leave Yadkin every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

2909: From Pittsborough, by Haywood, Martha's Vineyard, Chalk Level, and Northington, to Harrington, 38 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrington same day by 7 p m

Leave Harrington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 7 p m

3910: From Pittsborough, by Pedlars's Hill, Gulph, Watson's Bridge, and Centreville, to Carthage, equal to 40 miles, once a week, return by Prosperity, instead of Centreville

Leave Pittsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m

Leave Carthage every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 6 p m

2911: From Pittsborough, by Emerson's Tan Yard, Brush creek, Moffits mills, Brower's mills, and Gold Region, to Caledonia, 56 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Caledonia next day by 4 p m

Leave Caledonia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next day by 4 p m

2912: From Lawrenceville, by Harrisville, Wind Hill and Jackson Hill, to Healing Spring, return by Jackson Hill and Milledgeville to Lawrenceville, equal to 33 miles once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Healing Spring same day by 5 p m

Leave Healing Spring every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 5 p m

2913: From Lawrenceville, by Mount Gilead, Dumas's Store, and Lisleville, to Wadesborough 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wadesborough same day by 4 p m

Leave Wadesborough every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m

2914: From Wadesborough by Lanesborough, Jenkin's Store, Coburns, Store, Orrville, and Maxwell's Store, to Charlotte, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wadesborough every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Charlotte next day by 4 p m.

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 9 a m.

2915: From Wadesborough, by Poplar Hill, White's Store, Meltonsville, Lane's Creek, Beaver Dam, Richardson's Creek, Jenken's Store, Hammond's Store, and Diamond Hill, to Wadesborough equal to 38 miles, once a week.

Leave Wadesborough every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 6 p m.

2916: From Cheraw, S C, by Stewardstown, N C, Rockingham, Dockery's Store, Covington, Powellton, McCallum's Store, and Butler's mills, to Troy, 59 miles and back, twice a week to Rockingham, and once a week the residue. Return by Bostick's mills, instead of Powellton, Covington, and Dockery's Store.

Leave Cheraw, S C every Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 9 p m.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw same days by 12 m

Leave Rockingham every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Troy same day by 6 p m

Leave Troy every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 6 p m

2917: From Charlotte, by Sharon, Hemphill's Store, Providence, Sunflower and Wolfsville, to Jacksonham, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonham same day by 7 p m

Leave Jacksonham every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2918: From Charlotte, by Mount Seer, Pleasant Valley, S C, Belair, Cureton's Store, Lancaster, c h. Pleasant Hill, Hanging Rock, Sandton, Flat Rock, and Grannies Quarter, to Camden, 77 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Camden same days by 3 p m

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m, and at Charlotte next days by 6 p m

2919: From Charlotte, by Tuckasaga and Woodlawn, to Lincolnton, 33 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same days by 4 p m

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte, same days by 4 p m

2920: From Charlotte, by Martindale, Hopewell, Cowan's Ford, Rozell's Ferry, Fomeys and Cottage Home, to Beattie's Ford, 28 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Beattie's Ford same day by 6 p m

Leave Beattie's Ford every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 6 p m

2921: From Charlotte, by Equality, Steele Creek, South Point, Stowesville, Erasmus, Catawba Creek, and Hoylesville, to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next day by 11 a m

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Charlotte, next day, by 6 p m

2922: From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Davidson's College, Mount Mourne, and Fallstown; to Statesville, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clarlotte every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2923: From Concord, by Flint Hill and Mill Grove, to Davidson College, return hy Unity and Mill Hill, to Concord, equal to 19 miles once a week

Leave Concord every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Davidson College same day by 11 a m

Leave Davidson College every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Concord same day 7 p m

2924: From Concord, by Kirkland, Welch's mills, Poineer mills, Morrison's' Tan Yard, Clear Creek, Coburn's Store, Fullwood's Store, Oakville, Monroe c h, Walkersville, and Jacksonham, S C, to Lancaster, c h, 72 miles and back, once a week

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Concord next day by 5 p m

2925; From Concord, by Mount Comfort; to Bost's Mills, 16 miles and back, once week

Leave Concord every Monday at 7 am, arrive at Bost's mills same day by 12 m

Leave Bost's mill every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Concord same day by 6 p m

2926: From Beatties Ford, by Sherill's Ford and Lowrance's Mills to Hokesville, and return by Flint Rock, Lowrance's Mill, Mountain creek, and Dry Ponds, to Beattie's Ford, equal to 31 miles, once a week

Leave Beatties Ford every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Hokesville next day by 12 m

Leave Hokesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Beattie's Ford next day by 12 m

2927: From Lincolnton, by Killiam's Mills, Early Grove, Newton c h, and Fisher's, to Catawba View, 29 miles & back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Catawba View same day by 6 p m

Leave Catawba View every Sunday at 7 a m, arrive at Lincolnton, same day by 6 p m

2928: From Lincolnton, by Siegle's Store, Jacob's Fork, & Mull Grove, to Morgantown, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 6 p m

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m

2929: From Lincolnton, by [illegible] Shoals, [illegible] creek, and Bethel, to Yorkville, S C, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Yorkville same day by 7 p m

Leave Yorkville every Sunday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 8 p m

2930: From Lincolnton, by Buffale, Shelby, Swangston, Erwinsville, Limestone Springs, S C, and Hurricane, to Spartansburg, 62 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Spartansburg, next days by 8 p m

Leave Spartansburg every Sunday & Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next days by 7 a m

2931: From Shelby, by Antoch, to Yorkville, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Shelby every Monday at 6 am, arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p m

Leave Yorkville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p m

2932: From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Sunday Plains, Earlesville, S C, Gowensville, Caldwell, and Milford, to Greenville c h, 51 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville c h next day by 11 a m

Leave Greenville c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m

2933: From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresborough, Birchettsville, Camp Call, Piedmont, Duncan's creek, and Logan's Store, to Rutherfordton, equal to 36 miles, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton, every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m

2934: From Rutherfordton, by Pinckney, Golden Valley, Minersville, & Military Grove, to Marion c h, return by Sugar Hill, to Rutherfordton, equal to 41 miles, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Marion every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 11 a m

2935: From Rutherfordton, by Webbsford, Shelby, Muddy Fork, White Plains, King's Mountain, and Falls, to Catawba creek, 67 miles and back once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 3 p m, arrive at Catawba creek next Thursday by 9 a m

Leave Catawba creek every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 pm

2936: From Rutherfordton, by Poorsford, Edwin Thorn's, Buck creek, Arrowood, Hicksville, and Sandy Run, to Shelby c h, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Shelby c h, same day by 6 p m

Leave Shelby c h every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m

2937: From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Green river, Edneyville, and Hendersonville, to Mill's river, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Mill's river next day by 6 p m

Leave Mill's river every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited

2938: From Ashville, by Sulphur Springs, Mill river, Boilston, Claytonville, and Davidson's river, to Cathey's creek, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m. arrive at Cathey's creek same day by 6 p m

Leave Cathey's creek every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m

2939: From Ashville, by Pigeon river, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Scott's creek, Franklin, Tennessee river, and Clayton, Ga, to Clarksville, 118 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m

Leave Clarksville every Mouday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

2940. From Aashville. by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, and Crab Tree, to Waynesville, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Waynesville every Sunday by 4 p m.

Leave Waynesville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next day by 5 p m.

2941. From Frnaklin by Valletown, Dawesville, Rossville, Murphy C. H. and Ivy Log, to Blairsville, Ga., 68 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Blairsville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Blairsville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Franklin next day by 6 p m.

2942. From Quallatown, by Alarka, Cheoah Valley, to Valleytown, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m.

Leave Valleytown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

2943. From Chilhowee, Te., Blount county, to Cheoee, Cherokee county, N. C., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chilhowee every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Cheoee next day by 12 noon.

Leave Cheoee every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Chilhowee next day by 6 p m.

☞ Proposals for supplying the following offices in North Carolina, at a sum to be named. and subject to the condition of being limited to the net proceeds of the office, are invited.

Bear Branch, from Faison's Depot, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Berea, from Oxford, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Botanic Hill, from Hilliardston, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Brookville, from Oxford, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Franklinville, from Ashborough, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Grove Hill, from Warrenton, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Johnson's Mills and Ridge Spring, from Hookerstown, 16 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Judesville, from Scull Camp, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Mt. Ul'a, from Cowansville, 5 miles and back, once a week

Newby's Bridge, from Hertford, 9 miles and back, once a week.

New Light, from Forestville, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Olive Hill, from Roxborough, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Parson's Mills, from Jamestown, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Roseneath, from Scotland Neck, 4 miles and back, once a week.

Thompson's Store, from Allemance, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Walnut Cove, from Germanton, 6 miles and back, once a week.

White Cross, from Chapel Hill, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Form for a bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No. from to as often as the advertisement requires in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following modes of conveyance, to wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $."

Dated.

Form of guarantee to accompany each bid:

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed."

Dated.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on rail road and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and the number of the officers will require their employment by the department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrived is so far behind time as to loose the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time. for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase ot compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service, and pay when he wishes to dispense with the service in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.—Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit: the 10th March next, at 9 a m, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or imparcticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supplying in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated—also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horseback is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 10th March next, at 9 o'clock, a m.

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st Ju'y next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 1st April next, report that fact to the department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st July next.

19. Under the act of 3d March, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance that is inadequate for the route in respect to the cerrainty, security, and celerity of the mails. aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name a mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit: on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement. and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two-horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in refereuce to them alone, to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

C. JOHNSON
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1846.
[D18—14-12w]